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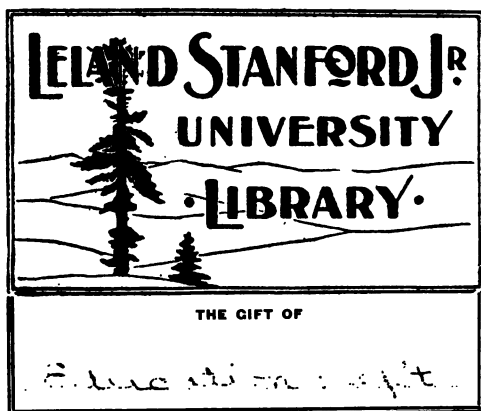
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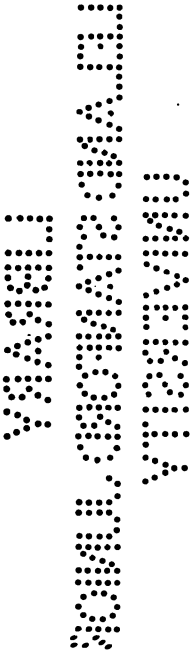
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A STUDY
IN
SCHOOL SUPERVISION
AND
MAINTENANCE.

BY
HENRY C. FELLOW, PH. D.

TOPEKA, KANSAS:
CRANE & COMPANY.
1896.



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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PREFACE :	PAGE.
(a) Purpose of the work	5
(b) Plan of the work	5
(c) Sources of information	6
INTRODUCTION	7
NATIONAL SUPERVISION.....	11
STATE SUPERVISION :	
(a) Title of chief executive.....	14
(b) Manner of election.....	14
(c) Apportionment of school funds.....	15
(d) Legal powers.....	16
(e) Publications.....	16
(f) State Board of Education	17
(g) School Fund Commission.....	18
(h) Board of Examiners	18
OUTLINE OF STATE SUPERVISION.....	19
COUNTY SUPERVISION :	
(a) Election and compensation of Superintendent	44
(b) As a unifying link and directing energy.....	45
(c) Apportionment of school funds	46
(d) Teachers' Associations	46
(e) Normal institutes.....	46
(f) Teachers' examinations	47
(g) County Boards of Education.....	47
OUTLINE OF COUNTY SUPERVISION	48
TOWNSHIP SUPERVISION :	
(a) Origin of the idea of the town	68
(b) The town meeting	68
(c) The School or Prudential Committee.....	69
(d) The township.....	69
(e) The Township Trustee.....	69
(f) School duties of the Trustee.....	70
(g) Teachers' institutes	70
(h) General duties.....	71

OUTLINE OF TOWNSHIP SUPERVISION	72
DISTRICT SUPERVISION :	
(a) The district meeting.....	79
(b) Powers	79
(c) Rights of taxation and freedom of speech	80
(d) Rules and regulations.....	81
(e) Census returns	81
(f) The district as a corporation	82
OUTLINE OF DISTRICT SUPERVISION	82
CITY SUPERVISION :	
(a) Board of Education	97
(b) Election of the Board	97
(c) Character of the Board.....	97
(d) Clerk.....	98
(e) Duties.....	98
(f) City Superintendent.....	99
OUTLINE OF CITY SUPERVISION	100
THE TEACHER :	
(a) Aptitude.....	119
(b) Humanitarianism	120
(c) Individualism	120
(d) Literary qualifications.....	121
(e) Examinations	122
(f) Certificates.....	123
TEACHERS' QUALIFICATIONS AND CERTIFICATES	124
MAINTENANCE :	
(a) Land grants	142
(b) Various means of support.....	143
OUTLINE OF MAINTENANCE	143-173
TABLE A—Showing requirements for teachers' certificates.	
TABLE B—Showing United States and State grants to common and State schools.	

PREFACE.

PURPOSE OF THE WORK.

THE purpose of this little work is to give in concise form, suited to class use, a comprehensive comparison of the modes of school supervision, requirements of the teaching forces, and provisions for the maintenance of the school systems of the different States.

Frequent inquiries upon points given in the following pages have caused the author to note the needs of such a work, and he gladly compiles in convenient form the results of study in this particular field, trusting that it may be of some value to the profession.

PLAN OF THE WORK.

The plan of the work is (1) an informal synopsis of the contents of each chapter, stating in a general way the points in common, as required by law, in the various States. In some instances, there are introduced brief discussions of some of the salient points of difference in the legal requirements of similar kinds of supervision.

(2) Specific references are rarely given, since they are found in the second part of each chapter, which is a scheme stating in brief a few legislative provisions and requirements under each plan of school supervision

and maintenance, leaving the student to make and tabulate the results of a more careful study of particular points of similarity and difference, and to draw his own inferences as to points of weakness and strength in the system of each State.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

(a) The revised school laws and compiled general statutes of each State, together with the reports of the Commissioner of Education and the Public Domain, have furnished a basis for this study. Most quotations are taken from the laws of the various States.

(b) A study of the following works has been helpful, viz. : Hon. Irwin Taylor's Public School Law, Pres. R. G. Boone's History of Education in the United States, Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge's History of the English Colonies in America, Dr. J. L. Pickard's School Supervision, and Dr. Frank W. Blackmar's History of Federal and State Aid to Higher Education in the United States. The material thus gained, supplemented by the suggestions of various State Superintendents, past and present, and of prominent educators, has rendered valuable service toward its preparation, for which the author is under great obligations.

H. C. F.

TOPEKA, KAS.

INTRODUCTION.

IN the realm of institutional history in America, there is no subject more fraught with interest and more profitable to the student of educational problems than that of comparative school legislation. No people have laid more firmly from their own resources, such broad and substantial educational foundations as have we, the people of the United States.

That a government may be strong, the leaven of intellectual life must permeate and enliven the daily life of the entire people. Where the Nation fails to beget a strong and cultured citizenship, it is either from neglect to provide the means, or owing to a defect in its educational system, the channel through which the Nation bestows the franchise of thought upon her subjects. The highest duty of the Nation to the citizen is to make for him as perfect an educational system as possible, whereby he, though humblest of the realm, may easily advance to the seat of honor among her kings of thought and action. The bugle-blasts from a hundred battlefields, where conquest urges on a fanatic soldiery into the throes of death, sounds not so soul-inspiring as the morning chorus of the angels of peace and culture that sit enshrined in the temples of learning on every sunny hilltop within our borders.

The question of close supervision is one of comparatively recent origin. Before the thirteen original col-

onies united for mutual defense and declared their independence, each had sought, after a manner, to provide for a system of free schools. These beginnings were necessarily very rudimentary and unsatisfactory, but nevertheless fostered the spirit of public education. The question of supervision was largely local in its character. Though the State, in a way, aided in the support of the town and parish free school by grants, franchises and lotteries of various kinds, yet each town was left to make needful rules and regulations for the government and direction of its own school. The system lacked unity of purpose and action, and a strong, single executive head. State supervision came slowly but surely. Michigan was the first to elect a State Superintendent, in 1836. Since that date, most of the new States admitted and the older Southern States have made this provision by constitutional or legislative enactment.

The prudential or school committees of the towns with their varying standards as to qualifications for teachers, as to courses of study to be pursued, and as to textbooks to be used, showed the necessity of a concentration and uniformity of plans and requirements. These points of seeming weakness have led most of the newer States to adopt a form of township or county supervision, or both, the former being under direction of the latter.

With such provisions, uniformity in plans, effort and requirements became the watchword, and to-day we find the entire State demanding the same qualificalional requirements of its teaching forces, of its employing Trustees, and of its examining and supervisory powers, the

County Superintendents. As an outgrowth of this spirit have come county or State uniformity in text-books and courses of study for the schools of most States.

This principle is becoming a fixed school policy, and is giving an impetus to investigate newer methods that will better concentrate and correlate studies and plans of supervision.

A STUDY IN SCHOOL SUPERVISION.

NATIONAL.

THE founders of the Republic wisely saw that the perpetuity of our free institutions must rest most largely upon the solid foundation of an educated citizenship, and to that end the Government has exerted, through legislative channels, a fostering care by making ample provisions for building substantially our educational system.

By special act of Congress, the Bureau of Education was created as a Department March 2, 1867, and continued as such until July 1, 1869, when it was made a Bureau of the Department of the Interior. Since the creation of the Department, in 1867, the Government has recognized the vast import of selecting and keeping at the head of the educational forces of our country, men possessed of profound scholarship, a broad comprehension of educational methods and needs, and capable of directing the trend of pedagogical investigation in the ever-widening realm of the new education. The following distinguished educators have served efficiently at the head of this Bureau, as Commissioners of Education :

HON. HENRY BARNARD, LL. D., from March 14, 1867, to March 15, 1870.

HON. JOHN EATON, LL. D., from March 15, 1870, to August 5, 1886.

HON. NATHANIEL H. R. DAWSON, L. H. D., August 6, 1886, to September 3, 1889.

HON. WILLIAM T. HARRIS, LL. D., from September, 1889, to —.

The Commissioner is assisted in the arduous duties of his office by a chief clerk, clerk to the Commissioner, confidential clerk to the Commissioner, specialists in "education as a preventive of pauperism and crime," "in charge of land-grant college statistics," and a large number of statisticians, clerks and laborers in the—

1. Division of correspondence and records.
2. Division of statistics.
3. Division of international exchange.
4. Division of the library and museum.
5. Alaska division.

1. The Bureau has charge of the work of gathering statistical information from the various State and Territorial Superintendents, Secretaries, Commissioners, and the heads of all State and special schools devoted to literary, normal, technical and professional training. This information is classified, tabulated and published in the Commissioner's Biennial Report to Congress.

2. This report includes contributions upon educational history of this and European countries, the more important reports of committees of the National Educational Association, on education of the colored and Indian races, discussions on the subjects of courses of study for secondary schools, concentration and correlation of studies, and educational necrology.

3. Besides his required official duties, the Commissioner supervises the editing and publication of the International Educational Series, embracing the best works, both foreign and American, on The Philosophy of Education, History of Education, Methods of Teaching, School Supervision, Psychology as applied to the Art of Teaching, and History of Higher Education in the various States.

The work of making financial provisions for carrying out properly and efficiently the educational schemes of the States as they are admitted is left to the will of Congress. This body has never failed to grant munificently of the public domain to the support of the common-school system and higher educational and penal institutions of the newer States.

Besides landed gifts, Congress has always provided, by direct appropriations, for experimental stations in connection with the agricultural and mechanical colleges of incoming States.

Congress exerts direct jurisdiction over military and Indian education, and amply supports the Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., and Departments of Military Science in various State and private institutions, a Naval Academy at Annapolis, and a large number of industrial Indian schools in different parts of the United States.

STATE SUPERVISION.

TITLE. — At the head of the school interests of the State is a chief executive officer, generally known as the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. In some instances he is styled State School Commissioner, or Secretary of the Board of Education.

ELECTION. — He is chosen to his position by popular vote or appointment on account of his superior scholarship, practical knowledge of the educational problems of the age, and his comprehensive insight into both the needs of and legal remedies for defects in the educational system of his own State. By reference to the following outline, it will be seen that, in nearly all States, the Superintendent of Public Instruction is elected for a term of years by direct vote of the people. In others he is appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, while in New York and Vermont he is elected by the State Legislature. Delaware and Maryland are unique in that they have neither State Superintendent, School Commissioner, nor Secretary of the Board of Education, as in New England. Delaware's school interests are supervised by a State Board of Education, consisting of the Secretary of State and two County Superintendents, while in Maryland general supervision is wholly in the hands of a State Board, with the Governor of the State as the executive head.

In the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruc-

tion we should find the pulsating heart of the educational system of the State, forcing through a myriad arteries, to the remotest bound and most obscure district of the commonwealth, an educational stimulus that will materially strengthen its individual school policy.

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUNDS.—In most States it is made the duty of the Superintendent to apportion the interest of the permanent school fund and school revenue derived from State taxation. The interest thus distributed is termed the annual school or tuition fund. In a few instances this duty of apportionment is committed to the Comptroller, Auditor of State, or State Board of Education. This distribution of school funds is regarded as the most sacred trust committed to the guardianship of the State Superintendent as exponent of the School Fund Commission or State Board of Education. Each County Superintendent, Commissioner of Schools, or Town Superintendent, must file with the State Superintendent or State Board of Education an annual report showing the school census of his county or town. This furnishes a proportionate basis for the equitable distribution of school revenues to the several counties. By authority vested in the State Superintendent by legislative enactment, in most cases he issues warrants upon the State Treasurer for the amount of school revenue due each county, and forwards the same to the Treasurer, Auditor, or Superintendent the same thereof. The amounts are apportioned by said officers to the school districts upon census returns of the District Clerks, Assessors or Marshals, filed with the County Auditor, or Superintendent. The amount

thus distributed varies greatly in the several States, owing to the differences in gift of national domain and the manner in which the proceeds have been invested and preserved. Some States depend almost wholly upon tax levies for the support of their schools. Others have millions of resources safely invested in good interest-bearing bonds, the annual interest proceeds of which very materially aid the individual schools of the State.

LEGAL POWERS.—In most States, the Superintendent is the supreme or advisory interpreter of the school laws of his State. Upon many points he is the highest court of appeal, and his decision is final and mandatory. There are other cases in which the State Superintendent serves simply as *ex officio* chairman of the Board of Education, that tries all cases appealed and passes judgment thereon. He freely consults with the Attorney General concerning the law governing the more intricate school questions, and bases his conclusions upon the opinion of that officer. His decisions are taken as law until amended or set aside by court decisions or legislative enactments. Of the more perplexing questions needing his careful study and action, are the proper settlement of joint district disputes, and infringements of laws relating to the adoption and use of text-books.

PUBLICATIONS.—(1) The most important publication issued by the Department of Public Instruction is the Biennial (or Annual) Report to the Governor or Assembly of the State. This report covers statistical information regarding the school census, enrollment, attendance, revenues, expenditures, and general charac-

ter and condition of the public system of the State, as authorized by law. This is published in book form for general distribution within the State, and for exchange with like departments of other States. (2) He is required by law to compile and publish the revised school laws in convenient book form, and to distribute the same among the various school officers of the State. (3) He is required by law to prepare suitable blank forms for the collection of educational statistics from the several counties of the State. In most States there are printed at public expense a sufficient number to supply the needs of the individual districts and county superintendents. (4) In some States, the Legislatures thereof have adopted the plan of State publication of uniform text-books. These are prepared under the supervision of a special text-book commission or the State Board of Education, printed at public expense, and furnished free to the districts, or to the pupils, at cost of publication.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—In most States there are advisory bodies intimately associated with the Superintendent, whose due consideration of questions referred to them greatly modifies and strengthens his school policy. This Board consists either of the Governor, Secretary of State, and State Superintendent, or of the latter with the heads of the State schools and other leading educators of the commonwealth, appointed by the Superintendent or the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. In other instances, the State Board of Education is the executive head of the State school system, and sits as a court of final appeal on questions of school

policy. Its active agent and exponent of power is the Secretary, who sees that all questions are referred to it, and that its decisions are properly executed. In some States, the appointed agents of the State Board of Education district the State, visit the various schools of the cities and towns, observe the character of work done therein, and report the same to the Board. They hold teachers' meetings, lecture upon educational subjects, and confer with teachers and school committees.

SCHOOL FUND COMMISSION.—In many States, the State Board of Education, State School Fund Commission, or State Land Commission is a body corporate invested with constitutional or statutory powers enabling it to hold in trust all school property and school funds, to keep the latter safely invested in securities, and to direct in a general way the financial policy of the State school system.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.—The power to examine applicants and issue State certificates and diplomas is conceded in most instances to belong to the State Board of Education. In a few cases, however, where the work of this Board includes the investment of school funds and management of State schools, this power is delegated either to a State Board of Examiners, or rests wholly with the State Superintendent. By authority vested in the Board of Education or Examiners, the State Superintendent, as exponent thereof, arranges county examination questions furnished by said Board, has the same printed at public expense, and forwards a necessary supply to each County Superintendent or Examiner.

OUTLINE OF STATE SUPERVISION.

ALABAMA.

Official title of executive—State Superintendent of Education.

Election—By popular vote, and commissioned by the Governor for two years.

Salary—\$2,250 a year.

Duties—(a) Apportions the interest of the State school fund.

(b) Institutes suits for the prompt collection of defaulted payments of interest and principal.

(c) Inspects County Superintendents' accounts.

(d) Visits each county annually, and inspects the management of the schools therein.

(e) Prescribes uniform methods for keeping school accounts and records.

ARIZONA.

Official title of executive—Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Election—Appointed by the Governor, for a term of two years.

Salary—\$1,200 a year.

Duties—(a) Prescribes forms and certificates.

(b) Appoints county examining boards.

Board of Education—Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, President of Normal School, and Chancellor of University.

Duties—(a) Approves a uniform series of text-books.

(b) Manages the school fund.

(c) Prescribes and enforces a course of study.

Board of Examiners—State Superintendent, and two competent persons appointed by him.

Duties—(a) Grants recommendations for life; also, educational diplomas, and certificates good for four and three years respectively.

ARKANSAS.

Official title of executive—State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Election—By the people, for two years.

Salary—\$1,600 per year.

Duties—(a) Supervises school funds, and apportions the same.

(b) Prints and distributes copies of the school laws.

(c) Makes annual report to the Governor.

(d) Shall furnish county examination questions.

- (e) Shall hold a teachers' institute annually in each judicial district.
- (f) May grant State certificates for life.
- (g) Shall recommend the use of suitable text-books to the various county superintendents.
- (h) Shall hold, annually, a State Teachers' Institute.

CALIFORNIA.

Official title of executive — State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Election — By popular vote, for a term of four years.

Salary — \$3,000 per year.

Duties — (a) Apportions school funds.

- (b) Acts as Secretary of Board of Education.
- (c) Supervises the general school system.
- (d) Visits schools and orphans' asylums.
- (e) Furnishes necessary statistical blanks for the proper administration of the law.
- (f) Publishes copies of the school law.
- (g) Holds biennial conventions of the County and City Superintendents for the discussion of school questions.
- (h) Submits a biennial report showing the condition of the schools of the State.

State Board of Education — Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Principal of Normal Schools, President of State University, Professor of Pedagogy of State University.

Duties — (a) Grants diplomas for six years and for life, and can revoke the same for cause.

- (b) Has charge of writing, compiling, reviewing, printing and publishing State series of text-books.
- (c) Adopts rules governing schools and libraries.

COLORADO.

Official title of executive — State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Election — By popular vote, for term of two years.

Salary — \$3,000 per annum.

Duties — (a) Decides school controversies.

- (b) Has general supervision of all the County Superintendents of the public schools of the State.
- (c) Prepares and furnishes school officers, at county expense, all necessary books and blanks for the proper administration of schools.

- (d) Apportions school funds.
- (e) Visits counties and inspects schools.
- (f) Prepares lists of examination questions for the County Superintendents.

State Board of Education—Secretary of State, Attorney General, and State Superintendent.

Duties—Grants State diplomas, and revokes for cause.

CONNECTICUT.

Official title of executive—State Board of Education, which consists of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and four persons appointed by the General Assembly. Chief—Secretary of State Board of Education. He is elected by the State Board of Education.

Salary—Determined by the Board.

Duties*—(a) Adopts books for five years, and sees that the compulsory law is enforced.

(b) Holds teachers' meetings and institutes.

(c) Grants certificates.

DELAWARE.†

Official title of executive—State Board of Education; Secretary of State, and three County Superintendents. Chief—President of the State Board.

Duties—(a) Determines text-books to be used and furnished *free*.

(b) Hears appeals referred by County Superintendents and School Commissioners.

(c) Prepares and has printed all necessary blank forms.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Official title of executives—(1) District Superintendent of Schools.

Election—Appointed by the Commissioners of the District, for a term of two years.

Salary—\$3,350 per annum.

Duties—(a) Has general supervision of the schools of the District.

(b) Sees that the rules of the District Board are properly executed.

(2) Board of Trustees of Public Schools of the District of Columbia.

Election—Eleven members, appointed by the Commissioners for three years.

* School funds apportioned by the State Comptroller.

† Has no State Superintendent.

- Duties — (a) Selects teachers upon competitive examination and fixes their salaries.
(b) Receives and disburses building funds.
(c) Provides for suitable sites, buildings, furniture and apparatus.
(d) Approves text-books and regulates the purchase and distribution thereof.
(e) Makes an annual report to the Commissioners showing the census, attendance, and receipts and expenditures of funds for the year.

FLORIDA.

Official title of executive — State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Election — By popular vote, for a term of four years.

Salary — \$1,500 per annum.

Duties — (a) Apportions State funds.

- (b) May grant certificates to departments of teaching, good for a term of years throughout the State.
(c) Prints and distributes school laws, blanks, etc.
(d) Prescribes rules and regulations for the government of the schools.
(e) Tries school officers and teachers, and decides disputed questions.
(f) Sees that the law is administered.
(g) Prepares examination questions.

State Board of Education — Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney General, and State Superintendent.

Duties — (a) Has management of school lands, and fixes terms of sale, rental, etc.

- (b) Expends State school funds, also invests in good property.
(c) Renders decisions upon questions and appeals by State Superintendent, prescribes manner of making appeals and conducting arbitrations.
(d) Removes any subordinate officer for cause.
(e) Encourages and provides for higher education.

GEORGIA.

Official title of executive — State School Commissioner.

Election — By the people, for term of two years.

Salary — \$2,000 per annum.

Duties — (a) May grant a permanent license.

- (b) Visits counties and makes educational addresses.

- (c) Inspects operation of school system.
- (d) Prepares questions for examination of teachers.
- (e) Approves all accounts from County Commissioners.

State Board of Education — Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller General, and State School Commissioner.

- Duties — (a) Approves accounts of the State School Commissioner.
- (b) Hears appeals from the decisions of the State School Commissioner.

IDAHO.

Official title of executive — State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Election — By popular vote, for term of two years.

Salary — \$1,500 per annum.

Duties — (a) Apportions school funds.

- (b) Supervises schools.
- (c) Prepares questions for State and county examinations.
- (d) Directs institutes.
- (e) Collects statistics for biennial report.
- (f) Interprets school law.
- (g) Publishes school laws for general distribution.

State Board of Education — Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney General, and Secretary of State.

- Duties — (a) Issues State certificates and State diplomas.
- (b) Cares for the deaf and blind.

ILLINOIS.

Official title of executive — State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Election — By popular vote, for term of four years.

Salary — \$3,500 per annum.

Duties — (a) Grants State certificates for life and for five years.

- (b) Supervisor of common public schools, assistant and adviser of the County Superintendent.
- (c) Legal adviser of school officers.
- (d) *Ex officio* member of Board of State Schools.
- (e) Prints and distributes copies of the school law.
- (f) Submits a biennial report to the Governor.

State Board of Education — Appointed by the Governor for term of four years.

Duties — Has charge of the State Normal Schools.

INDIANA.

Official title—State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Election—By the popular vote, for two years.

Salary—\$2,500 per annum.

Duties—(a) Visitorial.

(b) Renders decisions on disputed points in school law.

(c) Publishes and distributes copies of school law.

(d) Visits the high schools and sees that they are commissioned as preparatory to State University.

State Board of Education—Governor, State Superintendent, President of State University, President of Purdue University, President of State Normal School, and Superintendents of the three largest cities in the State.

Duties—(a) Grants eight years' professional licenses and State certificates for life.

(b) Publishes a uniform series of school text-books, which must be used throughout the State.

IOWA.

Official title of executive—State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Election—By popular vote, for term of two years.

Salary—\$2,200 per annum.

Duties—(a) General supervisor of County Superintendents and schools.

(b) Holds County Superintendents' conventions.

(c) Attends teachers' institutes.

(d) Appoints a time for county normals and approves instructors for the same.

(e) Interprets and publishes school laws.

(f) Decides questions appealed to him by the County Superintendents.

State Board of Examiners—Superintendent of Public Instruction, President of State University, Principal of State Normal School, and two persons, one a woman, appointed by the Executive Council, for a term of four years, at \$3 per day while in session.

Duties—Examines applicants and grants State certificates and diplomas.

KANSAS.

Official title of executive—State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Election—By vote, biennially, at the regular State election.

Salary—\$2,000 per annum.

Duties—(a) Apportions and distributes the annual school fund.

(b) Visits counties.

(c) Interprets and publishes school laws.

(d) Furnishes statistical blanks to County Superintendents.

(e) Appoints dates for the county normal institutes.

(f) Approves County Superintendents' contracts with conductors and instructors of county normal institutes.

State Board of Education—State Superintendent, Chancellor of State University, President of State Agricultural College, President of State Normal School, and three competent persons appointed by the Governor, for a term of two years.

Duties—(a) Issues State certificates and life diplomas.

(b) Issues conductors' and instructors' certificates.

(c) Approves institutions of learning.

(d) Prepares State and county examination questions.

State School Fund Commission—State Superintendent, Secretary of State, and Attorney General.

Duties—(a) Investigates character of State School fund securities.

(b) Keeps invested the Permanent, Normal and University funds.

KENTUCKY.

Official title of executive—State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Election—By popular vote, for four years.

Salary—\$2,500 per annum.

Duties—(a) Apportions State School funds to the districts.

(b) Adjudicates questions administering the school law.

(c) Makes settlement with County Superintendents.

(d) Formulates blanks for administering the school system.

State Board of Education—Superintendent of Public Instruction, Secretary of State, and Attorney General.

Duties—(a) Has care of State endowment.

(b) Prepares regulations to govern schools and libraries.

(c) Approves a number of texts on each subject to be taught in the schools.

(d) Prepares rules governing course of study and daily programme.

(e) Takes care of the property for use of the public schools.

State Board of Examiners—State Superintendent and two professional educators, whom he ~~may~~ appoint.

Duties—(a) ~~Prepares~~ questions for county examinations, which shall be held five times a year.

(b) Examines applicants for State certificates and State diplomas.

LOUISIANA.

Official title of executive—State Superintendent of Education.

Election—By popular vote, for four years.

Salary—\$3,000 per annum.

Duties—(a) Makes quarterly apportionments of the school funds to the various Parish Superintendents.

(b) Has general supervision of all boards of educational and charitable institutions of the State.

(c) Interprets school law and decides disputes appealed to him.

(d) Reports the condition of public school funds and statistical reports of Parish Superintendents to the General Assembly at each session.

State Board—Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney General, and six citizens, one from each Congressional district, appointed by the Governor.

Duties—(a) Appoints not less than five nor more than nine school directors for each parish. These are commissioned by the Governor, for a term of four years.

(b) Prepares needful rules and regulations for the government of schools.

(c) Adopts and enforces a uniformity of text-books.

MAINE.

Official title of executive—State Superintendent of Common Schools.

Election—Appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Council, for a term of three years.

Salary—\$1,500 per annum.

Duties*—(a) Has general supervision of schools.

(b) Interprets and publishes school laws for distribution among school officers.

(c) Holds educational conventions, and may hold county institutes.

(d) Prescribes a uniform course of study.

*State Treasurer apportions public school funds.

MARYLAND.*

Official title of executive — State Board of Education.

Election — Four persons, appointed by the Governor and approved by the Senate, together with the Governor and Principal of State Normal School.

Salary — No salary, but traveling expenses not exceeding \$1,000 per annum.

Duties — (a) General supervision of the school system of the State.

(b) Examines applicants for the position of County Examiner.

(c) May suspend any examiner or teacher for gross neglect of duty or inefficiency.

(d) Interprets school law and decides legal disputes arising under it.

(e) Prepares blanks.

(f) Serves as trustee *ex officio* of State Normal School.

(g) Issues professional certificates.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Official title of executive — Secretary of State Board of Education.

Election — By ballot of the State Board, annually, and usually serves eight, ten or fifteen years.

Salary — \$4,500 per annum.

Duties — (a) General supervision.

(b) Attends teachers' meetings.

(c) Looks after the needs of the system and reports the same to the State Board.

State Board of Education — Ten persons, appointed by the Governor each year, for a term of eight years.

Duties — (a) Employs six agents, five of whom inspect and examine the general working of the public schools, meet school committees, and instruct or lecture in teachers' institutes. The territory of the State is distributed among five members. The sixth member supervises the work of drawing in the public schools of the State.

MICHIGAN.

Official title of executive — State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Election — By popular vote, at the general election, for a term of two years.

*Has no State Superintendent.

Salary — \$1,000 per annum.

Duties — (a) Apportions the annual interest of primary school fund.

(b) General supervision of the interests of the common schools.

(c) Conducts institutes.

(d) Appoints a Board of State School Visitors.

(e) Prepares county examination questions.

(f) Compiles the school law.

(g) Reports the general condition of the school system to the Board of Education.

State Board of Education.— Election — Three persons besides the Superintendent, elected by popular vote, for term of six years.

Salary — \$5 per day.

Duties — (a) Grants life certificates.

(b) Has charge of the State Normal School.

MINNESOTA.

Official title of executive — State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Election — Appointed by the Governor, by consent of the Senate, for two years.

Salary — \$2,500 per annum.

Duties — (a) Apportions annual school funds.

(b) Holds regular meetings of County Superintendents.

(c) Holds institutes and training-schools for teachers, and employs suitable instructors therefor.

(d) Holds normals in sparsely settled districts for the benefit of those who cannot attend the State Normal School.

(e) Holds a regular State institute.

(f) Prepares blanks for the school and district use, and distributes the same through the County Superintendents.

(g) Serves on various educational boards.

(h) Hears appeals from County Superintendents.

(i) Interprets school law.

(j) Issues State certificates.

MISSISSIPPI.

Official title of executive — State Superintendent of Public Education.

Election — Appointed by State Board of Education, for term of four years, with consent of Senate, or elected by the people.

Salary — \$2,000 per annum.

Duties — (a) Apportions the school fund.

(b) Receives reports from County Superintendents.

(c) Prepares blank forms.

(d) Prescribes rules for the proper government and direction of the State school system.

(e) Presides at meetings of the State Board.

(f) Hears appeals and renders decisions on points of school law.

Board of Education — Secretary of State, Attorney General, and State Superintendent.

Duties — (a) Appoints County Superintendents in counties where said offices are filled by appointment.

(b) Sits as a court of final appeal in school disputes.

(c) Suspends County Superintendents for incompetency.

(d) Prepares a uniform course of study for the State.

(e) Fixes the expenses of the State Superintendent's office.

MISSOURI.

Official title of executive — State Superintendent of Public Schools.

Election — By popular vote, for term of four years.

Salary — \$3,000 a year.

Duties — (a) Apportions school money.

(b) Examines applicants and issues life State certificates upon passing in at least twelve higher branches.

(c) Interprets school law and renders decisions.

(d) Prepares suitable blanks, and has them printed and sent out to the County Commissioners for general distribution.

(e) Makes annual report.

(f) Acts as a member of the Board of Regents of the State Normal Schools.

(g) Visits county institutes.

State Board of Education — Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, and State Superintendent.

Duties — Guards the interest of the State school lands and funds.

MONTANA.

Official title of executive — State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Election — By the people, at the general election, for a term of four years.

Salary — \$2,500 per annum.

Duties — (a) Apportions State school funds.

(b) Prepares a uniform course of study, and rules and regulations for the schools of the State.

(c) Visits counties.

(d) Prepares blank forms for statistical reports.

(e) Serves as Secretary of State Board of Education and Secretary of State Board of Land Commissioners.

(f) Prescribes rules for holding county institutes.

(g) Settles disputes.

(h) Recommends books for school libraries.

State Board of Education — Governor, State Superintendent and Attorney General, and eight other members appointed by the Governor, by and with consent of the Senate.

Duties — (a) Controls State educational institutions.

(b) Recommends uniform series of text-books.

(c) Grants diplomas to graduates of State institutions.

NEBRASKA.

Official title of executive — State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Election — By the popular vote, at the general State election, for a term of two years.

Salary — \$2,000 per annum.

Duties — (a) Apportions school funds.

(b) Compiles and interprets school law.

(c) Organizes normal institutes in the various counties.

(d) Prescribes course of study and blank forms for statistical reports.

(e) Visits the various schools of the State.

(f) Grants professional certificates.

(g) Approves high schools.

State Board of Education. — Three members, appointed by the State Superintendent, for a term of two years.

Duties — (a) Examines candidates for professional certificates.

(b) Grants life certificates to graduates of the State Normal School.

NEVADA.

Official title of executive — State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Election — By general vote; term, four years.

Salary — \$2,000 per annum.

Duties — (a) Apportions the State school fund.

(b) Prepares, has printed and distributed blank forms.

(c) Interprets school law.

State Board of Education — Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Surveyor General.

Duties — (a) May issue State certificate upon presentation of life certificate from another State or a California State Normal diploma.

(b) Prescribes a uniform series of text-books, uniform rules governing county and State examinations, and a uniform course of study for the schools.

(c) Grants life diplomas, educational diplomas, and State certificates.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Official title of executive — State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Election — Appointed by the Governor and Council, for a term of two years.

Salary — \$2,500 per annum.

Duties — (a) Apportions the school fund.

(b) Lectures on education.

(c) Has general supervision of schools.

(d) Organizes and visits teachers' institutes.

(e) Prepares and distributes blank forms.

(f) Submits reports.

(g) Investigates the effect of instruction in temperance.

(h) Organizes summer schools.

(i) Prepares teachers' examinations.

NEW JERSEY.

Official title of executive — State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Election — Appointed by Governor and confirmed by the Senate, for three years.

Salary — \$3,000 per annum.

Duties — (a) Apportions school funds.

(b) Has general supervision.

(c) Interprets school law and decides disputes.

(d) Prepares blank forms.

(e) May revoke teachers' certificates upon recommendation or consent of the Board of Education,

- (f) Appoints a school census enumerator, in case the district clerk fails to act or report the correct school census.

State Board of Education — Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Comptroller, President of Senate, Speaker of House, and one person from each Congressional district, appointed by the Governor.

Duties — (a) Supervises school funds.

(b) Makes general rules and regulations for the proper government of the schools.

(c) Appoints County Superintendents.

(d) Controls and manages State Normal and Deaf Mute schools.

State Board of Examiners — State Superintendent and Principal of State Normal School.

Duties — Examines applicants and grants State certificates.

NEW MEXICO.

Official title of executive — Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Election — Appointed for a term of two years by the Governor, by and with the approval of the Council.

Salary — \$2,000 per annum.

Duties — (a) Holds a teachers' institute of two days.

(b) Visits each county annually.

(c) Recommends the adoption of suitable English and Spanish text-books for the schools.

(d) Prepares and has printed in English and Spanish suitable blank forms for the proper direction of the school system, and forwards a supply to each County Superintendent.

(e) Publishes school laws, with suitable interpretations and instructions upon points thereof.

(f) Publishes a biennial report showing the exact condition of the school system.

Board of Education — Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, President of St. Michael College, President of State University, and President of Agricultural College.

Election — Appointed by act of the Legislature.

Duties — (a) Apportions school fund to each county.

(b) Adopts a uniform series of text-books for a period of four years. These are sold to the counties for cash,

NEW YORK.

Official title of executive — State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Election — By joint ballot of the two houses of the State Legislature, for a term of three years.

Salary — \$5,000 per annum.

Duties — (a) Apportions school funds.

(b) Interprets and decides school disputes appealed to him.

(c) Makes needful regulations for governing the State Normal Schools, and also teachers' normal institutes and the work of County School Commissioners.

(d) Appoints conductors for the normal institutes of the State.

(e) Issues questions for county examinations.

(f) Directs State examinations.

(g) Issues certificates for life (if the applicant attains the required standing of 75 per cent. and has taught two years.)

(h) Directs the training of teachers in Normal Schools.

(i) Has care of Deaf, Dumb, Blind, and Indian schools.

State Board of Examiners. — Five members appointed by the State Superintendent, for term at his pleasure.

Salary — \$1,800 per annum.

Duties — (a) Examines papers written by the applicants for certificates at the uniform examination.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Official title of executive — State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Election — By popular vote.

Salary — \$1,500 per annum.

Duties — (a) Publishes and distributes school laws.

(b) Has all necessary blank forms printed.

(c) Gives information and statistics to Governor biennially, and recommends improvement in school law.

(d) Signs all orders for money on treasury for school purposes.

(e) Directs school system and enforces laws and regulations.

(f) Investigates other State systems.

(g) Ascertains needs of all sections of State, counsels with County Boards and County Superintendents, gives lectures and addresses on school work.

State Board of Education — Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent, and Attorney General.

- Duties — (a) Recommends and indorses the adoption of text-books for a term of three years.
 (b) Apportions school funds.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Official title of executive — State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Election — By the popular vote at the general election, for a term of two years.

Salary — \$2,000 per annum.

Duties — (a) Apportions the tuition fund.

- (b) Prepares course of study for schools of all grades.
- (c) Teaches reading-circles.
- (d) Interprets school law and decides disputes.
- (e) Provides for the holding and instruction of normal institutes.
- (f) Holds State examinations and issues certificates.
- (g) Prepares questions and rules governing county examinations.
- (h) Furnishes blank forms for the proper collection of school statistics and uniform government of the State school system.
- (i) Examines applicants and issues professional certificates valid for life and Normal certificates good for five years.
- (j) Serves *ex officio* as Secretary of School Land Commissioners.

OHIO.

Official title of executive — State Commissioner of Common Schools.

Election — By the popular vote, for a term of three years.

Salary — \$2,000 per annum.

Duties — (a) Supervises the distribution of the school fund of the State.

- (b) Must visit each judicial district annually, and hold teachers' institutes therein.
- (c) Advises with teachers and school officers as to the best methods of school management.
- (d) Prescribes suitable blank forms for school reports, with instructions for their use according to law.
- (e) Publishes and distributes school laws and interprets the same.

(f) Secretary of State Board of Examiners.

(g) Prepares, prints and distributes to the several clerks of County Examination Boards, county examination questions.

State Board of Examiners—Five competent persons appointed by the State School Commissioner, for a term of five years, the term of one expiring annually.

Salary—\$5 per day and six cents per mile each way for traveling expenses.

Duties—(a) Examines applicants and issues life certificates of three grades. These must be countersigned by the State Commissioner of Common Schools.

(b) Adopts uniform series of text-books. From these the State School Commissioner makes a suitable list from which the township district boards purchase.

OKLAHOMA.

Official title of executive—Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Election—Appointed by the Governor for term of two years.

Salary—\$1,200 per annum.

Duties—(a) Manages educational interests of Territory.

(b) Apportions and disburses school fund to counties.

(c) Gives written opinions on questions and controversies concerning interpretation of school law.

(d) Publishes school laws once in two years, and sends to proper persons and officers.

(e) Visits each county annually.

(f) Investigates school systems of other States.

(g) Keeps files of books, papers, maps, etc., and reports of County Superintendents.

(h) Makes complete report annually to Governor.

Board of Education—Five members, appointed for two years: Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction, President of Territorial Normal School, President of University of Oklahoma, one Superintendent of city schools and one County Superintendent appointed by the Governor.

Duties—(a) Grants Territorial certificates and diplomas, and certificates to conductors and instructors of normal institutes.

(b) Prepares questions for county and city examinations.

(c) Estimates the amount of money necessary for expenses.

(d) Prepares blanks for all reports.

- (e) Constitutes an advisory board on all matters pertaining to the educational interests of the Territory.

OREGON.

Official title of executive—State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Election—By the people, for a term of four years.

Salary—\$1,800 and fees.

Duties—(a) Visits each county annually.

- (b) Directs the work of general supervision of the State school system, and of county and district school officers.

- (c) Prepares for publication and distribution school laws and suitable blank forms for teachers and school officers.

- (d) Gives instructions for carrying out legislative enactments and requirements of the State Superintendent.

- (e) Interprets school law and decides disputes.

- (f) Serves as Secretary of the Board of Education.

- (g) Holds normal institutes in each judicial district.

- (h) Attends county teachers' associations.

- (i) Holds meetings of County Superintendents.

- (j) Prepares examination questions and sends them out quarterly.

- (k) Collects statistics and renders report of the same.

State Board of Education—Governor, Secretary of State, and State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Duties—(a) Issues questions.

- (b) Holds State examinations and grants certificates, State diplomas and State life diplomas thereupon, and may revoke the same for immoral conduct.

- (c) Makes rules for the proper regulation and government of the schools of the State.

- (d) Sits as a court of final appeal upon all school questions.

- (e) Provides for a course of study, and authorizes the use of a uniform series of text-books.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Official title of executive—State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Election—Appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, for a term of four years.

Salary—\$4,000 per annum.

Duties—(a) Supervises the State school system,

- (b) Hears and decides legal controversies referred to him by district boards.
- (c) Prescribes and distributes statistical forms.
- (d) Grants permanent certificates to teachers upon recommendation of district boards or Superintendent of City Schools.

Examiners of State Normal Schools.

Election—A board for each of the thirteen schools, appointed annually by the State Superintendent, consisting of a Commissioner, County, City or Borough Superintendent, Principal of State Normal School, and a representative of the State Department of Public Instruction.

Duties—Each board appointed attends and examines the condition of the Normal Schools, and the instruction given in each school.

RHODE ISLAND.

Official title of executive—Commissioner of Public Schools.

Election—By the popular vote, annually.

Salary—\$3,000 per annum.

Duties—(a) Apportions school money.

- (b) Recommends to the State Board the adoption of a uniform series of text-books.
- (c) Visits schools and examines the character of work done.
- (d) Hears and decides appeals.
- (e) Conducts teachers' institutes.
- (f) Acts as Secretary (*ex officio*) of the State Board of Education.
- (g) Advises as to course of study, new buildings, etc.

State Board of Education—Commissioner of Public Schools and two other members, elected for a term of three years.

Duties—Has general oversight of the Normal Schools and normal institutes supported by State aid.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Official title of executive—State Superintendent of Education.

Election—By the people, for a term of two years.

Salary—\$1,900 per annum.

Duties—(a) Supervises school interests.

- (b) Visits schools.
- (c) Furnishes blanks for the proper and uniform collection of school statistics.

- (d) Interprets, prints and distributes copies of the school laws of the State.
- (e) Holds school property in trust.
- (f) Makes regulations for the proper enforcement of the school laws.
- (g) Makes a biennial report of the condition of the school system.
- (h) Prepares examination questions.

State Board of Education—State Superintendent and six members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years.

- Duties—
- (a) Sits as a court of final appeal on school disputes properly referred by the County Board of Examiners.
 - (b) Makes rules for boards of examiners governing the examination of applicants and issuance of certificates.
 - (c) Prescribes a uniform course of study and adopts textbooks for a period of five years.
 - (d) Grants teachers' State certificates and diplomas to graduates of State schools.
 - (e) Appoints members of County Board of Examiners.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Official title of executive—State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Election—By vote of the people, for two years.

Salary—\$2,500 per annum.

- Duties—
- (a) Has general supervision of State school interests.
 - (b) Hears all cases appealed to him by the County Superintendents.
 - (c) Holds convention of County Superintendents once a year.
 - (d) Prescribes rules and regulations for holding county normal institutes.
 - (e) Prints school laws.
 - (f) Reports to Governor biennially.
 - (g) Prepares examination questions for teachers.
 - (h) Furnishes each County Superintendent with list of names of institute conductors.
 - (i) Holds meetings of institute conductors annually.
 - (j) Prepares all blank forms for use.
 - (k) Grants certificates and State diplomas.

TENNESSEE.

Official title of executive — State Superintendent of Public Schools.

Election — Appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

Salary — \$2,000 per annum.

Duties — (a) Revises and publishes school laws and interprets the same.

(b) Collects statistical information and reports school population to the State Comptroller.

(c) Prescribes requirements for teachers' certificates and rules governing the methods of examination.

(d) Appoints agents to examine into the working and character of the public schools of the State.

State Board of Education — Six members, appointed by the Governor, for six years.

Duties — (a) Has full control of the management of the Normal Schools.

(b) Keeps Normal Schools for white and colored pupils, separate and distinct.

(c) Receives money and disburses for higher normal education of children of African descent.

(d) Reports through Superintendent to General Assembly.

(e) Inspects management, audits accounts of funds, and reports biennially through the Governor to the Legislature.

TEXAS.

Official title of executive — State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Election — By the popular vote, for a term of two years.

Salary — \$2,500 per annum.

Duties — (a) Distributes school funds.

(b) Audits school accounts of the State treasury.

(c) Supervises the collecting, preparing and tabulating of the State census.

(d) Makes rules for the government of the school system, which serves as law *de facto*, in case of the lack of legislative enactment covering said points.

(e) Sits as court of final decision on questions appealed from the decisions of County Superintendents.

(f) Furnishes blank forms for the proper collection and preservation of school statistics.

(g) Serves as Secretary of State Board, and has power to withhold payments from subordinate officers for refusing or failing to send in reports.

- (h) Furnishes questions for uniform county examinations.
- (i) Sees that a three-months normal is held in each Senatorial district.

State Board of Education—Three persons, appointed by State Superintendent and removed at his pleasure.

- Duties**—(a) Grants State certificates on examination or graduation from approved colleges.
- (b) Passes upon and approves the course of study of collegiate institutions.

UTAH.

Official title of executive—State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Election—By the popular vote, for a term of four years.

Salary—\$1,500 per annum.

- Duties**—(a) Furnishes County Superintendents with properly prepared blank forms for all kinds of reports by school officers to the State Superintendent, and such other financial blank form reports as shall be necessary for distribution to the teachers and trustees.
- (b) Makes out a biennial report of facts furnished by County Superintendents' reports and presents it to the Legislative Assembly.
 - (c) Visits the different counties each year and examines the condition of the schools, and advises with County Superintendents.
 - (d) Lectures before teachers' institutes.
 - (e) Holds educational meetings.
 - (f) Holds a convention of County Superintendents and President of University of Deseret for the adoption of uniform series of text-books for five years.
 - (g) Apportions annual school fund.

VERMONT.

Official title of executive—State Superintendent of Education.

Election—By the General Assembly, biennially.

Salary—\$2,000 per annum.

- Duties**—(a) Controls the educational policy of the State.
- (b) Holds teachers' meetings in each county.
 - (c) Conducts summer schools.
 - (d) Interprets and advises on points of school law.
 - (e) Holds and lectures before educational associations.

(f) Prepares uniform examination questions and blank statistical forms and certificates for County Examiners.

(g) Visits the Normal Schools and inspects their condition and the work done therein.

Board of Examiners of Normal Schools — State Superintendent and two others appointed by the Governor for two years.

Salary — \$4 per day and expenses for time actually employed.

Duties — Visits Normal Schools and examines the work done therein.

VIRGINIA.

Official title of executive — State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Election — By joint vote of the General Assembly, every fourth year.

Salary — \$2,000 per annum.

Duties — (a) Apportions State school funds.

(b) Looks after the faithful execution of the State school laws, and renders decisions upon points in dispute.

(c) Visits and inspects the work of schools.

(d) Prepares blanks for statistical reports and makes reports of them to the State Board of Education.

Board of Education — Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney General.

Duties — (a) Audits all claims liquidated out of the State school fund.

(b) Manages and invests the literary fund.

(c) Appoints all County and City Superintendents, by and with the approval of the Senate.

(d) Decides appeals from the decisions of the State Superintendent.

(e) Punishes County Superintendents for neglect of duty.

WASHINGTON.

Official title of executive — State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Election — By the popular vote, for a term of four years.

Salary — \$2,500 per annum.

Duties — (a) Apportions the State school fund.

(b) Prepares blank forms and collects educational statistics, and submits the same in a biennial report to the Governor.

(c) Interprets school laws, and prints and distributes the same.

- (d) Visits counties.
- (e) Inspects schools.
- (f) Decides disputes.
- (g) Holds conventions of County Superintendents.

State Board of Education—State Superintendent and four competent persons appointed by the Governor, for two years.

- Duties**—(a) Adopts a uniform series of text-books for the State for a term of five years.
- (b) Arranges a uniform course of study for the schools.
 - (c) Examines applicants and grants State certificates.
 - (d) Prepares questions for county examinations.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Official title of executive—State Superintendent of Free Schools.

Election—By the people, for a term of four years.

Salary—\$1,500 per annum.

Duties—(a) Signs all orders on the State treasury for the payment of school funds.

- (b) Decides all controversies between schools, school officers and aggrieved parties.
- (c) Forwards useful and necessary information to district officers and citizens on points in school law bearing upon the management and general interests of the schools.
- (d) Provides all necessary blank forms for school reports.
- (e) Issues permanent certificates and State permanent certificates to graduates of approved colleges.
- (f) Commissions and removes County Superintendents for cause.
- (g) Appoints trustees of Normal Schools.
- (h) Prepares graded courses of primary instruction for county and village schools.
- (i) Compiles the educational statistics of the State.
- (j) Arranges the institute work of the State.
- (k) Serves as a member of the Board of Public Works, Board of Public School Fund, and Board of Regents of the Normal Schools.

State Board of Examiners.—Four persons appointed by the State Superintendent for a term of four years.

Salary—\$5 per day for time employed.

Duties—(a) Examines all applicants for State certificates.

- (b) Issues professional certificates to the graduates of the University and Normal Schools.

WISCONSIN.

Official title of executive — State Superintendent of Public Schools.

Election — By the popular vote, for a term of two years.

Salary — \$1,200 per annum.

Duties — (a) Apportions the State school fund.

(b) General supervisor.

(c) Prescribes courses for high schools.

(d) Hears appeals from the decisions of County Superintendents, and interprets the school law in connection therewith.

(e) Serves as a Normal and University Regent.

State Board of Examiners — Three persons appointed by the State Superintendent, for one year.

Salary — \$5 per day and expenses.

Duties — (a) Examines all applicants for State teachers' certificates.

(b) Examines all County Superintendents for certificates.

(c) Considers and approves institutions of learning.

WYOMING.*

Official title of executive — State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Election — By the popular vote, for a term of four years.

Salary — \$2,000 per annum.

Duties — (a) Supervisor of State schools.

(b) Compiles annual report of schools.

(c) Secretary of Board of Charities.

(d) Secretary of State Land Board.

(e) Interprets school law.

(f) Decides disputes appealed to him for decision.

(g) Prepares suitable blank forms for the collection of statistics.

(h) Grants State certificates.

(i) Advises as to courses of study.

(j) Compiles and submits a report to the Legislative Assembly.

State Board of Land Commissioners — Governor, Secretary of State, and State Superintendent.

Duties — Controls, leases and disposes of lands granted for benefit of the public schools.

* Wyoming grants six legal holidays whereon the schools may be dismissed if in session.

NOTE—ALASKA.—The supervision of the schools of Alaska is a department of work of the United States Bureau of Education, but by special act of Congress is vested directly in a resident General Agent of Education.

COUNTY SUPERVISION.

ELECTION AND COMPENSATION.—In the county or parish the executive officer or officers of the educational system are styled variously Superintendent, Commissioner of Schools, Examiner, or Board of Education. The general character of the duties required of these officers is much the same in the several States, while the manner of election is materially different, as will be shown by the following outline. The common form is by vote, at a regular election. In some cases he is appointed by the County Commissioners, by the County Court, by the State Superintendent, by the State Board of Education, or by the Governor of the commonwealth. This work is performed in some of the New England States by a prudential committee of the town or township. Though most in vogue, the manner of choosing a Superintendent by popular vote presents a point of probable weakness in the fact, that his personal magnetism or political shrewdness, rather than his professional ability, may secure him the desired position. The appointment of a County Superintendent by a superior officer or State Board may be open to the criticism that personal or political favoritism ruled in the selection. In some instances, persons desiring to be elected to the position of County Superintendent are required to pass an examination by the State Board, and receive from said Board a certificate stating their special qualifications for the position, before they can enter the can-

vass and ask the suffrage of their constituents at the election. The compensation, that the County Superintendent receives for his services, varies in the different States, it running as low as \$150 per annum in some instances to \$2,000 per annum in others. The salary is generally based upon the school population of the county, upon the number of district schools in the county, upon the number of applicants examined for teachers' certificates, upon the amount of school funds disbursed by the Superintendent, while in other instances it depends upon the will of the County Court or Board of County Commissioners.

AS A UNIFYING LINK AND DIRECTING ENERGY IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF THE STATE.—Ranking next in grade to the State Superintendency, but yet no less necessary in importance as a unifying and binding link in the great educational chain of the State, is that of the County Superintendency. The influence of the office is directly in contact with the educational pulse of the masses, and is the center whence should proceed intellectual vigor to both teachers and schools of the county. As he is, the professional strength of his teaching force will be. Their efficiency is largely the product of his scholarly criticism and professional training in the association, institute, and school-room. Through this channel, reports of various kinds concerning school matters are conveyed to the State Superintendent. The County Superintendent is required to file with his superior officer an annual report showing the census of each district, and the enrollment and average daily attendance of each school in his county. The same report also

shows the length of school term, school taxes levied, collected, expended, and unexpended.

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUNDS.—In most cases the State Superintendent forwards to him the amount of school funds apportioned to his county, and he in turn is required by law to reapportion this amount to each district upon census returns furnished by the District Clerk, and included in the County Superintendent's annual report to the State Superintendent.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.—The County Superintendent is required to consult with his teachers individually and collectively in their associations, for the purpose of ascertaining their needs and overcoming any difficulties that may arise. Together they study and discuss the best methods of instruction and government, and the supposed or real conditions under which these may be used most effectively. In most States, the County Superintendent or School Commissioner, and in some, the State Superintendent, is required by law to hold county or district teachers' associations. Under conditions where the requirement does not exist, the teachers of the county assume the responsibility of its organization and management, leaving it purely democratic in its nature, and the County Superintendent takes part, though not officially, in the proceedings.

NORMAL INSTITUTES.—A system of normal institutes is provided for in most States. In several, the instructors of normal institutes are either selected by the State Superintendent and paid by the State, or appointed by the County Superintendent and approved by his superior officer. Some States require instructors and con-

ductors of normal institutes to hold certificates from the State Board of Education. In the case of support for the normal institutes, necessary funds are derived from examination and tuition fees, and appropriations made by the county, State, or both.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.—As to the examination of teachers and issuance of certificates, the legal provisions in the different States vest this authority in the County Superintendent, County Examiner, or Board of Examiners, or, as in the case of some New England States, it is vested in the separate school committees. In New York the County Commissioner conducts the examination, but the State Superintendent grades the papers and orders the issuance of certificates to the successful applicants. The Commissioners may hold examinations and grant local certificates.

COUNTY BOARDS OF EDUCATION.—In some States the County Boards of Education have the exclusive management of and hold in trust all school properties, with the power to secure suitable sites, erect buildings, purchase supplies, and adopt text-books for a term of years. In most instances where this board exists, its jurisdiction extends only to the examination of applicants and issuance of certificates, or recommendation to the Superintendent to grant the same. Some States increase the powers of said board by giving it the additional authority to conduct teachers' county normal institutes. In a few States the County Board of Education or Superintendent employs the teachers of the county upon recommendation of the District Trustees, and the Superintendent as trustee of the county school funds

honors warrants drawn upon him in payment of teachers' wages and incidental school expenses.

OUTLINE OF COUNTY SUPERVISION.

ALABAMA.

Official title of executive — County Superintendent.

Election — Appointed by the State Superintendent, for a term of two years.

Salary — He is allowed a commission of 4 per cent. on all school funds distributed.

Duties — (a) Looks after unsold school lands and brings suits to recover payment for lands sold.

(b) Removes township trustees for cause.

(c) Pays teachers' wages quarterly.

(d) Apportions school funds, and keeps an exact account of all moneys received and paid out by each district.*

(e) Makes a report to the State Superintendent and to the Probate Judge.

(f) Approves teachers' contracts.

Educational Board — County Superintendent, and two teachers appointed by him.

Duties — (a) Examines and grants certificates to qualified teachers.

(b) Organizes and manages separate white and colored teachers' institutes, of which there shall be three meetings each year.

ARIZONA.

Official title of executive — County School Superintendent.†

Election — Appointed by the Governor.

Salary — \$300 per annum.

Duties — (a) Apportions school funds.

(b) Grades schools.

*The Board of Commissioners must audit these accounts.

†In most counties the Probate Judge is *ex officio* County School Superintendent. The County Superintendent may appoint a deputy. Where there is no Probate Judge the duties of the office are performed by some other Judge of a court.

- (c) Looks after and has buildings repaired.
- (d) Issues temporary certificates by order of the board.
- (e) Fills vacancies in the office of Trustee.

Board of Examiners.—County Superintendent, and two persons appointed by him.

Salary—\$5 per day.

- Duties**—(a) Holds quarterly examinations and grants certificates.
(b) Grants certificates to holders of life and Normal diplomas.
(c) May revoke certificates for sufficient cause.
(d) Enforces the use of a uniform series of text-books.

ARKANSAS.

Official title of executive—County Examiner.

Election—Appointed by the County Judge, for a term of two years.

Salary—\$300 per annum.

- Duties**—(a) Examines applicants and issues teachers' licenses every quarter.
(b) May designate some competent person to conduct institutes and examine persons unable to attend examinations on account of distance.

CALIFORNIA.

Official title of executive—County Superintendent.

Election—By popular vote, for a term of four years.

Salary—From \$600 to \$1,500 per annum.

- Duties**—(a) May grant temporary certificates until meeting of County Board.
(b) Apportions school fund.
(c) Visits and examines schools.
(d) Appoints teachers in case of failure to elect.
(e) Consults with school officers as to the best interests of the schools.
(f) Settles disputes in which legal questions are involved.

County Board of Education—Appointed by County Board of Supervisors.

- Duties**—(a) Examines applicants and grants certificates.
(b) May grant certificates without examination to holders of State and Normal School certificates.

COLORADO.

Official title of executive—County Superintendent.

Election—By popular vote, for term of two years.

Salary—First class, \$3,000; others, \$5 per day for time employed.

Duties—(a) Examines applicants and grants certificates.

(b) Visits schools and inspects the character of instruction and government therein.

(c) Examines accounts of district officers, to see if accounts are properly kept and all district funds are properly accounted for.

(d) Holds county teachers' associations.

(e) Adjusts district boundaries.

(f) Advises with teachers and settles disputes.

(g) Must make a report to the State Superintendent.

DELAWARE.

Official title of executive—County Superintendent.

Election—Appointed by the Governor, for one year.

Salary—\$1,000 per annum.

Duties—(a) Examines teachers.

(b) Grants and revokes certificates.

(c) Has full control of all colored schools, and orders textbooks therefor.

(d) Makes report to President of State Board.

(e) Visits each school twice annually, and notes condition of grounds, buildings, and apparatus.

(f) Holds annual teachers' institute three days, and draws on State Treasurer for \$100 to defray expenses.

FLORIDA.

Official title of executive—County Superintendent.

Election—By the people, for a term of four years.

Salary—From \$100 to \$2,000 per annum, as fixed by County Board of Education.

Duties—(a) Advises the establishment of schools, and keeps a record.

(b) Visits schools and inspects the character of work done.

(c) Selects suitable persons to be appointed School Supervisors.

(d) Advises with patrons as to their school interests.

(e) Decides questions appealed to him.

(f) Examines applicants, grants certificates, and revokes the same for sufficient cause.

(g) Reports to the State Superintendent.

County Board of Public Instruction—Three members, elected at a general election, for three years, the term of one expiring annually.

- Duties—(a) Holds titles to school property and locates schools.
(b) Examines applicants and grants certificates of the second and third class, for one year.
(c) Fixes salary of the County Superintendent.
(d) Appoints Supervisors, who hire teachers, keep buildings and surroundings in repair, and make rules as to government of the schools.

GEORGIA.

Official title of executive—County School Commissioner.

Election—Appointed by the County Board of Education, for a term of four years.

Salary—\$3 per day.

Duties—(a) Audits accounts and purchases for the Board.

(b) Grants and revokes licenses.

(c) Pays teachers their salaries.

(d) Holds county institutes on syllabus prepared by the State School Commissioner.

(e) Reports condition of the school system to the State School Commissioner.

County Board—Five members, appointed by the grand jury, for a term of four years, at \$2 per day for time of service.

Duties—(a) Has full control of purchasing and repairing of school property.

(b) Provides separate schools for whites and blacks.

(c) Determines the justice of appeals of County to State Commissioner.

(d) Appoints County Commissioner of Education.

(e) Adopts text-books for five years, and the adoption cannot be changed except by direct vote of three-fourths of the electors of the county.

(f) Grants teachers' licenses.

(g) Divides the county into school districts.

(h) Elects teachers, and fixes the salary of the same.

(i) Appoints trustees for the sub-districts.

IDAHO.

Official title of executive—Probate Judge, *ex officio* County Superintendent.

Election—By popular vote, for term of two years.

Salary—Receives commission on funds handled.

Duties—(a) Supervises the schools of the county.

(b) Issues teachers' certificates.

- (c) Holds teachers' institutes on giving ten days' notice.
- (d) Receives and corrects reports filed by District Trustees.

ILLINOIS.

Official title of executive—County Superintendent.

Election—By popular vote, for term of four years.

Salary—Three per cent. commission on sale of school lands, or lands taken upon mortgage for school fund loans; two per cent. commission on all school moneys paid or loaned out; \$4 per day for other services rendered in the interest of the schools.

Duties—(a) Controls county school funds.

(b) Supervises schools.

(c) Sells school lands.

(d) Examines applicants, and grants and revokes certificates.

(e) Examines applicants for the State University and Normal Schools.

(f) Conducts teachers' institutes.

(g) Advises school officers as to the best interests of their school.

INDIANA.

Official title of executive—County Superintendent.

Election—Appointed by vote of Township School Trustees, and County Auditor as presiding officer, for term of two years.

Salary—\$4 per day for time actually employed.

Duties—(a) Submits a basis for the just apportionment of the annual school fund to the County Auditor.

(b) Visits schools.

(c) Removes district officers for cause.

(d) Holds a county institute of one week, annually.

(e) Collects statistics.

(f) Examines teachers and issues and revokes licenses.

County Board of Education—Township School Trustees and Presidents of School Boards of cities and towns.

Duties—General charge of approval of the school furniture, maps, charts, etc.

IOWA.

Official title of executive—County Superintendent.

Election—By the people, for a term of two years.

Salary—\$4 per day for time employed.

- Duties — (a) May visit schools of the county, and must on request of a majority of patrons.
(b) Examines teachers and issues certificates.
(c) Must hold a normal institute each year and appoint instructors for the same.
(d) Decides appeals made by the Boards.

KANSAS.

Official title of executive — County Superintendent.

Election — By direct vote, at regular election, for a term of two years.

Salary * — From \$450 to \$1,200, owing to the population of the county.

- Duties — (a) Apportions annual school fund in his county.
(b) Visits schools.
(c) Issues temporary certificates.
(d) Must hold a normal institute each year and hire instructors therefor, out of the county institute fund.

Board of Examiners — County Superintendent and two others holding first-grade certificates, appointed by him and confirmed by the County Commissioners.

Salary — Associate Examiners receive \$3 per diem, for not to exceed three days in each quarter.

- Duties — (a) Holds quarterly examinations and issues certificates to those who have successfully passed the examination submitted.

KENTUCKY.

Official title of executive — County Superintendent of Common Schools.

Election — By the popular vote, for a term of four years.

Salary — Whatever the County Fiscal Court will allow.

- Duties — (a) Creates and alters districts.
(b) Orders new school-houses.
(c) Decides disputes.
(d) Gathers a yearly census of the school population and financial statistics.
(e) Has general oversight of the schools of the county.
(f) Is authorized to select from the text-book lists approved by the State Board, one on each subject for his county, and adopt the same for a term of five years.

* The minimum limit is based upon a county school population of less than 1,000, and is \$3 per day not to exceed 150 days in the school year.

- (g) Pays teachers each month, on order of the District Trustees.

Board of Examiners—County Superintendent and two teachers appointed by him, for four years.

Salary—Examination fees.

Duties—(a) Examines applicants and issues certificates to those successful.

- (b) Approves the adoption of text-books for the county.

LOUISIANA.

Official title of executive—Parish Superintendent.

Election—Appointed by the Parish Board, for a term of four years.

Salary—\$200 per annum.

Duties—(a) *Ex officio* Secretary of Parish Board.

- (b) Keeps records of their proceedings.

- (c) Visits each school within the parish once a year.

- (d) He, with the President of the Board and one other designated member thereof, selects the various teachers of the parish.

- (e) He, with two qualified persons appointed by the Board, examines and issues certificates to applicants passing a satisfactory examination.

Parish Board of Directors—Composed of the united School District Boards of the parish.

Duties—(a) Elects a Parish Superintendent.

- (b) Locates school-houses.

- (c) Apportions school fund.

- (d) Determines number of schools to be maintained, number of teachers to be employed, and their salaries.

- (e) Receives gifts for school purposes.

- (f) Disposes of sites.

MARYLAND.

Official title of executive—County Examiner.

Election—Appointed annually by the Board of County School Commissioners.

Salary—\$4 per day during time actually employed.

Duties—Examines applicants and grants certificates in the presence of at least one Commissioner.

County School Commissioners—Six members in Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick and Washington counties, and three in the remaining counties, all appointed by the Governor, by and with consent of the Sen-

ate; the term of service of one-third expiring in two, four and six years, respectively.

Salary—Each per diem \$4, to the limit of \$100 per annum.

Duties—(a) Tries teachers on preferred charges, and revokes their certificates, if charges prove true.

(b) Holds all school property of the county in trust, and has power to build, repair and furnish the same.

(c) Fixes salaries of teachers.

(d) Purchases text-books and distributes the same.

(e) Keeps a record of all certificates granted.

MICHIGAN.

Official title of executive—County Commissioner of Schools.

Election—By the people, for a term of two years.

Salary—Not less than \$500 for fifty or less schools in the county, not less than \$1,000 per annum for 100 schools, not less than \$1,200 for 125 schools, and in no case more than \$1,500 per annum.

Duties—(a) Has general supervision of the schools of his county, and visits each once a year.

(b) Issues certificates.

(c) Examines reports of township and district officers and makes a general report to the State Superintendent.

County Board of Examiners—Two, besides the Commissioner, elected by the Board of Supervisors for a term of two years.

Salary—\$4 per day for time employed.

Duties—Examines applicants, grants certificates, and instructs the Commissioner to issue the same.

MINNESOTA.

Official title of executive—County Superintendent.

Election—By popular vote, biennially.

Salary—Fixed by the Board of County Commissioners, not less than \$10 per annum for each organized district in the county.

Duties*—(a) Examines applicants and issues annual licenses.

(b) Visits schools.

(c) Advises teachers as to best methods.

(d) Conducts a teachers' institute and training-school each year.

(e) Receives reports from District Clerks and submits the results in an annual report to the State Superintendent.

(f) May appoint a deputy, or an assistant, to aid in visiting schools in counties having over 100 schools.

* School funds are apportioned to the different districts by the County Auditor.

MISSISSIPPI.

Official title of executive — County Superintendent.

Election — By popular vote in some counties, and appointed by the State Board in others.

Salary — Three per cent. of total school funds received annually by county. Salary not less than \$150 and not more than \$600 per annum.

Duties — (a) Employs teachers recommended by Trustees, and fixes salaries to be paid the same.

(b) Sees that the uniform course of study is enforced and the text-books adopted by the State Board are used in the schools of the county.

(c) Visits schools.

(d) Holds educational meetings.

County School Board — One from each Supervisor's district, appointed by the County Superintendent.

Duties — (a) Appoints a text-book board.

(b) Arranges course of study and sees that it is enforced.

Board of Examiners — County Superintendent and two other persons holding first-grade certificates.

Duties — (a) Examines applicants and issues certificates to those who show themselves qualified.

(b) Holds county normal institutes.

(c) Selects conductors for the same from a list approved by the State Board.

(d) Purchases works on teaching as a library, using 20 per cent. of the surplus institute fund for the purpose.

MISSOURI.

Official title of executive — (a) County Commissioner; (b) County Superintendent in four counties, by local option vote.

Election — County Commissioner is elected by the people at the school election; County Superintendent is elected by popular vote at regular election.

Salary — \$500 to \$1,000 per annum, according to school population of the county.

Duties — (a) Hears district disputes and renders decisions on school law.

(b) Visits schools.

(c) Distributes necessary blanks sent out by the State Superintendent.

(d) County Commissioner generally serves as conductor of the institute.

- (e) Examines applicants presenting themselves, and grants regular certificates.
- (f) Examines those who have been prevented from attending the institute and taking the examination at its close, and may issue temporary certificates good until the next institute.

County Institute Board of Examiners and Instructors.

Election—Appointed by the County Court.

Duties—(a) Arranges for and conducts normal institutes one month in the year.

- (b) Examines applicants at the close of the normal institute, and issues certificates to successful applicants.

MONTANA.

Official title of executive—County Superintendent of Schools.

Election—By popular vote, for a term of two years.

Salary—\$600 to \$2,000 per annum.

Duties—(a) Distributes blank forms and the State Superintendents' regulations regarding course of study.

- (b) Sees that the course of study and rules for the government of the schools are enforced.

- (c) Visits schools.

- (d) Hears and decides district disputes regarding boundaries.

- (e) Examines teachers and issues certificates to those qualified.

NEBRASKA.

Official title of executive—County Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Election—By the popular vote at the general election, for a term of two years.

Salary—Not less than \$3.50 nor more than \$5 per diem in counties having less than 2,000 school population; not less than \$500 per annum in counties having 2,000 to 3,000 school population; not less than \$800 per annum in counties having not less than 3,000 to 4,000 school population; not less than \$1,000 in counties having 4,000 to 5,000 school population; and not less than \$1,200 in counties having 5,000 or over of school population.

Duties—(a) Apportions funds.

- (b) Examines applicants and issues certificates to successful candidates, or may indorse those given in other States.

- (c) Visits schools and consults with teachers.

- (d) Distributes forms and blanks.
- (e) Conducts institutes.
- (f) Organizes districts and changes their boundaries.
- (g) Transmits reports to the State Superintendent.

NEVADA.

Official title of executive — District Attorney, (*ex officio*) County Superintendent.

Election — By the people, biennially.

Salary — Varies; is determined by County Board of Commissioners.

Duties — (a) Apportions school funds.

(b) Hears district disputes.

(c) Visits schools.

(d) Presides at teachers' meetings.

(e) Distributes statistical blanks.

County Board of Commissioners.

Duties — (a) Creates new school districts.

(b) Changes boundaries of school districts, or abolishes same for cause.

NEW JERSEY.

Official title of executive — County Superintendent.

Election — Appointed by the State Board of Education, for three years.

Salary — At the rate of $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each child in the county between the ages of five and eighteen years; in no case less than \$500 nor more than \$1,300 per annum.

Duties — (a) Examines teachers and issues certificates.

(b) Creates new districts and adjusts old district boundaries, by and with the advice of the State Superintendent.

(c) Exercises general jurisdiction over the school interests of the county.

(d) In case a District Clerk fails to perform his duty, he may appoint one in his stead, and in case the electors fail to elect Trustees of the school district, he appoints them.

NEW MEXICO.

Official title of executive — County Superintendent.

Election — By popular vote, for a term of two years.

Salary — \$5 per day for time actually employed, not to exceed five

days in each district in the county annually ; the same to be allowed by the Board of County Commissioners.

Duties — (a) Receives from the State Board semi-annually (July and January) his county's apportionment of school fund, and reapportions this and the county school fund among the several districts.

(b) Prescribes and fixes district boundaries.

(c) Visits schools and advises teachers as to the best methods of instruction.

(d) Makes an annual statistical report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

County Examining Board — County Superintendent and two competent persons appointed by Judge of the District Court.

Salary — \$5 per day for time employed.

Duties — (a) Examines applicants as to their competency to teach in English or in English and Spanish, and shall thereupon issue a certificate to the same.

NEW YORK.

Official title of executive — School Commissioner.

Election — By popular vote, for a term of three years.

Salary — \$1,000 per annum.

Duties — (a) Visits schools and gives teachers such advice as will promote the best interests of the school.

(b) Issues certificates on recommendation of State Superintendent.

(c) Revokes certificates for cause.

(d) Sees that school property is carefully preserved and furniture and apparatus purchased for the schools.

(e) Changes district boundaries.

(f) Decides minor points in school law.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Official title of executive — County Examiner.

Election — Appointed annually, by Clerk of Superior Court.

Salary — Depends on examination fees — from \$1 to \$1.50 per applicant.

Duties — (a) Examines applicants and issues teachers' certificates.

(b) Revokes certificates.

(c) Supervises and visits schools.

(d) May suspend teachers.

(e) Visits schools, and may dismiss the same for cause.

Board of County Commissioners—Three persons, chosen by the Clerk of the Superior Court.

Duties—(a) Apportions the school fund.

(b) Acts as a court of appeals and settles school and district boundary disputes.

(c) Prosecutes cases by advice of the State Superintendent.

(d) Introduces and secures the uniform use of text-books recommended by the State Board.

(e) Makes needful rules and regulations for the government of schools.

(f) Institutes suits for the recovery of money or property belonging to the school fund.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Official title of executive—County Superintendent.

Election—By popular vote, for a term of two years.

Salary—\$300 and upwards per annum, according to the number of schools in the county.

Duties—(a) Apportions school funds among the districts.

(b) Supervises and visits schools.

(c) Holds teachers' meetings and normal institutes.

(d) Interprets school law and settles disputes appealed to him.

(e) Examines teachers and grants certificates.

(f) Makes annual reports to the State Superintendent.

(g) Serves *ex officio* as a member of the County Board for the appraisalment of school land.

OHIO.

Official title of executive*—Board of Examiners.

Election—Three persons, appointed for a term of three years, by the Probate Judge of the county. The term of one expires annually.

Salary—Fees; fifty cents for each applicant examined.

Duties—(a) Chooses a clerk for the Board, who keeps a record of certificates granted and reports to the State Commissioner of Common Schools.

(b) Examines applicants and grants certificates, and may revoke the same for sufficient cause.

* Has no County Superintendent.

OKLAHOMA.

Official title of executive—County Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Election—By popular vote, for a term of two years.

Salary—\$150 to \$1,000 per annum.

Duties—(a) Apportions school fund.

(b) Divides the county into districts.

(c) Inspects district records and sees that they are properly kept.

(d) Visits schools.

(e) Enforces uniformity of text-books.

(f) Makes report to Territorial Superintendent.

(g) Holds county normal institutes.

County Board of Examiners—County Superintendent (*ex officio*), and two competent persons holding first-grade or Territorial certificates, or diplomas from State institutions.

Election—Appointed by County Commissioners on nomination of County Superintendent.

Salary—\$3 per day, not to exceed three days in the quarter.

Duties—(a) Holds quarterly county examinations.

(b) Examines applicants, and grants certificates to those who show themselves qualified and competent to teach and govern schools successfully.

OREGON.

Official title of executive—County Superintendent.

Election—By the popular vote, for a term of two years.

Salary—Fixed by County Court, and varies in different counties.

Duties—(a) Apportions the State school fund.

(b) Serves as a member of the Board of Examiners.

(c) Visits schools.

(d) Helps in the examination, and issuance of teachers' certificates.

(e) Conducts county normal institutes each year and local teachers' associations each year.

(f) Settles district disputes.

(g) Recommends certain policies in regard to the selection or change of school-site and choice of teachers.

(h) Lays off the county into convenient districts.

(i) Establishes new districts upon majority petition.

(j) Has care of school land.

(k) Makes record of district boundaries.

County Board of Examiners—County Superintendent and two other properly qualified electors, appointed for one year, at \$3 per day for time employed.

Duties—(a) Holds examinations quarterly.

(b) Examines applicants and issues certificates.

(c) Hears and decides all questions appealed to it from the decision of the County Superintendent.

(d) Considers questions important to the best interests of the schools.

(e) Adopts a uniform system of text-books for six years.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Official title of executive—County Superintendent.

Election—By School Directors, for a term of three years.

Salary—\$4.50 for each school in the county; not less than \$800 nor more than \$2,000 per annum.

Duties—(a) Must visit schools.

(b) Holds teachers' meetings.

(c) Examines applicants and grants certificates.

(d) Annuls teachers' certificates for sufficient cause, after having given ten days' notice to the teacher holding the same and the District Board by whom he is employed.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Official title of executive—County School Commissioner.

Election—Appointed by the State Board, for a term of two years.

Salary—\$400 to \$700 per annum.

Duties—(a) Apportions school funds except poll-tax, which belongs to the district in which it is levied.

(b) Visits schools.

(c) Encourages teachers' meetings.

(d) Collects and submits a report of school statistics to the District Judge and State Superintendent.

(e) Recommends the sale of school property.

(f) Countersigns teachers' warrants.

County Board of Examiners—County School Commissioner, and two other persons appointed.

Duties—(a) Hears and decides all school questions of a controversial nature.

(b) Examines applicants, grants certificates to teachers and to those holding diplomas from the State schools.

(c) Appoints School Trustees.

- (d) Fixes salary of School Commissioner.
- (e) Recommends the purchase of apparatus.
- (f) Authorizes the holding and payment of expenses of County Teachers' Institutes.
- (g) May change the boundaries of old and form new school districts.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Official title of executive — County Superintendent.

Election — By popular vote, biennially.

Salary — Depends upon inhabitants; receives one mill on each \$1 of the first \$100,000 of the assessed valuation of the county, with a decreasing ratio of $\frac{3}{8}$ mill to \$600,000, $\frac{1}{4}$ mill to \$1,100,000, $\frac{1}{10}$ mill to \$2,600,000, and $\frac{1}{10}$ mill when in excess of latter amount, plus \$75 for the first 1,000 inhabitants and \$50 per thousand or fraction thereafter. In no case shall it exceed \$1,500 per annum, nor shall it be less than \$200 when the assessed valuation of property is less than \$300,000.

Duties — (a) Apportions school fund.

(b) Supervises all schools of his county except in cities having over 1,000 inhabitants.

(c) Examines applicants and grants certificates.

(d) Visits schools.

(e) Holds normal institutes.

County Board of Education — County Superintendent, Auditor, and one person from each school or civil township.

Election — By school officers of each district or township.

Duties — Approves and adopts uniform text-books, and makes contracts with publishers for the same.

TENNESSEE.

Official title of executive — County Superintendent.

Election — By the court of the county, biennially.

Salary — Determined by County Court.

Duties — (a) Has general supervision of the schools of his county.

(b) Visits schools and consults with teachers and school officers as to the needs of the schools.

(c) Examines applicants and issues teachers' licenses, in conformity with regulations of State Superintendent.

(d) Advises the change of texts and the adoption of new ones.

TEXAS.

Official title of executive*—County Superintendent.

Election—By popular vote, for a term of two years.

Salary—\$800 to \$1,200 per annum.

Duties—(a) Apportions school fund.

(b) Has general oversight of the workings of the schools of his county, and reports the same to the State Superintendent.

(c) Visits the schools and sees that all vouchers against the funds are properly indorsed.

(d) Holds county institutes.

(e) Approves teachers' contracts.

(f) Tabulates census and reports to State Superintendent.

Board of Examiners—Three teachers holding first-grade certificates, appointed by the County Superintendent and removed at his pleasure.

Duties—Holds quarterly examinations and grants certificates to successful applicants.

UTAH.

Official title of executive—County Superintendent of District Schools.

Election—By the popular vote, biennially.

Salary—From \$150 to \$1,000 per annum.

Duties—(a) Apportions school fund.

(b) Must visit every school in his county twice each year.

(c) Examines and audits Trustees' accounts.

(d) Examines teachers.

(e) Keeps correct accounts with the County Treasurer and Trustees of school districts of all school funds received and expended for school purposes.

(f) Draws warrants on the County Treasurer in favor of the several districts in payment of school accounts.

(g) Makes a full and correct annual report to the State Superintendent of all taxes raised, and disbursements for school purposes in his county.

(h) Collects all delinquent funds and amounts from fines, estrays, and other sources, pays the County Treasurer quarterly, and by him it is withdrawn annually and distributed to the several districts of his county.

* In counties having no Superintendent, the County Judge (*ex officio*) shall act as County Superintendent. The County Commissioners Court may abolish the office of County Superintendent when deemed advisable.

Board of Education—County Superintendent, and two other persons appointed by the County Court for two years.

Salary—Depends upon the will of the County Court.

Duties—Examines applicants and grants certificates.

VERMONT.

Official title of executive—County Examiner.*

Election—Appointed by State Superintendent, and Governor can remove him for cause.

Duties—(a) Visits town schools and advises with the Superintendent of Schools and school officers.

(b) Conducts semi-annual examinations of teachers, and grants certificates.

VIRGINIA.

Official title of executive—County Superintendent.

Election—Appointed by Board of Education.

Salary—Based on population; \$30 per thousand for the first ten thousand, \$20 per thousand for each additional thousand to thirty thousand, and \$10 per thousand in excess of thirty thousand.

Duties—(a) Apportions State school fund to the several districts of his county, and the County Treasurer disburses the same.

(b) Examines applicants and grants certificates.

(c) Aids in the organization of District Boards.

(d) Visits and inspects the work of the schools.

(e) Holds teachers' meetings.

(f) Interprets the school laws and settles disputes.

(g) Collects statistics and submits an annual report to the State Superintendent.

(h) Gives advice as to erection of school buildings.

County School Board—District Trustees.

Duties—(a) Estimates and adjusts amounts necessary for the proper maintenance of the district schools of the county.

(b) Holds and invests all property given by bequest or gift to the literary fund.

(c) Holds and invests all bonds, stocks, and other property formerly held in trust by the School Commissioners and Overseers of the Poor.

*The offices of County Superintendent and County Board of Education have been abolished, and those of County Examiner and Town Superintendent have been created in lieu thereof.

County School Trustee Electoral Board — County Judge, Commonwealth Attorney, and County Superintendent.

Duties — (a) Appoints all District Trustees.

(b) Fills vacancies when trustees resign or fail to properly perform their duties.

(c) Furnishes State Superintendent with a list of District Trustees.

WASHINGTON.

Official title of executive — Superintendent of Common Schools.

Election — By popular vote, for a term of two years.

Salary — From \$150 to \$2,000 per annum.

Duties — (a) Apportions school funds.

(b) Visits schools and enforces the regulations of the State Board as to the use of adopted text-books and course of study.

(c) Settles district boundary disputes.

(d) Fills vacancies in District Boards by appointment of members.

(e) Makes annual report of school statistics to State Superintendent.

Board of Examiners — Two members, appointed by the County Superintendent, for one year.

Duties — Examines teachers and grants certificates.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Official title of executive — County Superintendent of Free Schools.

Election — By the popular vote, for a term of four years.

Salary — From \$150 to \$300 per annum.

Duties — (a) Conducts county institutes.

(b) Holds county examinations.

(c) Furnishes District Boards of Education with plans for building school-houses.

(d) Visits schools, noting methods of instruction and giving helpful suggestions as to government, branches taught, and the art of teaching.

(e) Sees that the legal branches are taught, and compels the selection of competent teachers by withholding warrants on State school fund.

WISCONSIN.

Official title of executive — County Superintendent.

Election — By popular vote, for a term of two years.

Salary — Fixed by County Board of Supervisors; varies from a nominal sum to \$1,400 per annum.

- Duties—(a) Visits schools and gives helpful suggestions to officers and teachers.
(b) Examines candidates and grants teachers' certificates.
(c) Holds a teachers' normal institute annually.
(d) Looks after the condition of school property.
(e) Reports annually to State Superintendent.

WYOMING.

Official title of executive — County Superintendent of Schools.

Election — By popular vote, for two years.

Salary — \$150 to \$900 per year.

- Duties—(a) Apportions school funds on the basis of \$150 to each district having over eight pupils, and thereafter *pro rata* in accord with the census.
(b) Organizes and divides school districts, and alters the boundaries thereof on two-thirds petition of legal voters.
(c) Examines applicants and grants certificates.
(d) Visits schools.
(c) Has authority to dismiss incompetent teachers.
(f) Hears and determines appeals from District Boards.

TOWNSHIP SUPERVISION.

ORIGIN OF THE IDEA OF THE TOWN.—This method of supervision is to be found, with varying modifications, in a number of States. The origin of the idea was in the New England *Town*, the essential political unit of the State, possessed of corporate powers, and exercising authority over territory having fixed geographical bounds. For mutual protection against the encroachments of Indians and foreign foes, the immigrants formed themselves into small village communities, with adjoining commons of woodland, and tillable fields for the farmers of the village. Large manorial tracts adjacent to or near the villages were granted those of the wealthier classes, and upon these those Puritans possessed of ampler means erected palatial residences in which to spend their declining days. In the midst of the villages were situated the churches and schools, which all children were required to attend promptly and punctually.

THE TOWN MEETING.—From the landing of the Pilgrims the people of these communities met together regularly in an assembly called the Town Meeting, and freely discussed, in a purely democratic manner, questions of educational and political interest. The Town as a political unit of the State, created by the Legislature thereof, elects a representative to that body, and as a local corporation it votes money for municipal and

educational purposes, elects Selectmen, School or Prudential Committee, and School Visitors.

THE SCHOOL OR PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE.—The School or Prudential Committee, as a delegated body, elects teachers and examines them as to their scholarship and competency to teach and govern, prescribes courses of study, adopts text-books, looks after school property, and makes needful regulations for the government of the schools. In most New England States the School Visitors look after the character and grade of the work done in the schools, and report to superior officers.

THE TOWNSHIP.—In other States where this system of supervision prevails, the County is the political unit of the State. Under these conditions, the *Town* is more properly termed the township, and denotes primarily a certain section of the county having geographical boundaries, and secondarily, a municipality possessed of corporate powers.

THE TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE.—Though a geographical unit of the county, the people of the township meet in convention and nominate a School Trustee or Trustees and other officers to be elected at the next regular township, State or general election. In most instances the Trustees look after the poor, and the roads and bridges of their townships. These officers have nothing to do with the examination of teachers and granting certificates, this being a duty of the County Superintendent or the School Commissioner. The Township Trustee or Trustees are elected because of their special fitness, and thorough knowledge of the needs of schools and how best to manage the large financial interests of the

township. In many instances he has served successfully as a teacher, and thereby has proven himself the more competent from a pedagogical standpoint.

SCHOOL DUTIES OF THE TRUSTEE.—The Trustee or Board of Trustees is empowered by law to select, locate, hire and pay all of the teachers of the several districts in the township. As the representative of the will of the people of the township, he exercises his powers as he may deem for the best interest of the schools, and may listen to the petitions of district electors as to the choice of teachers and wages to be paid them. In some States, however, he has the absolute right to employ whom he may, regardless of district choice. He makes a written contract with all teachers at a fixed salary, based upon the per cent. or grade of certificates. As a financial agent he disburses all township funds for contract work performed and for teachers' wages, and reports all receipts and disbursements to the Board of County Commissioners, or Auditor. In the case of the dismissal of a teacher, the Trustee or Trustees hear the charges, and for sufficient cause dismiss said teacher, subject to final appeal to the County Superintendent. The Trustee is required to keep regular office days at his place of business, and for his services is allowed per diem wages for actual time engaged in official duties. He must visit all of the schools under his jurisdiction, carefully inspect the condition of school property, the character of classroom work done by teacher and pupil, and must suggest such helpful plans and regulations as will best promote the interests of the schools.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.—In some States the Trustee

is required to hold monthly teachers' institutes, and must see that the teachers attend the same, unless they present reasonable excuses for absence. In Indiana one day's wages are deducted from the teacher's salary for absence, and the same amount is added thereto for each teachers' institute attended in his own township during the school year.

GENERAL DUTIES.—In the State just mentioned the Trustee is a member of the County Board of Education, and also of the Board of Trustees that elects the County Superintendent for a term of two years, and as often thereafter as said Superintendent may give satisfaction in performing the functions of his office. The Trustee has other township duties devolvent upon him, but his work as the chief executive school officer or superintendent in his township is paramount in importance. He receives a certain salary per diem for time employed in the discharge of his duties, as allowed by the Board of County Commissioners. In New England the spirit of democracy directs the school affairs of the town, while in the Central and Western States this power is exercised by a representative leader or leaders. Both have their points of excellence, which are best seen under the varying conditions of intellectuality of the masses, the scope of country supervised, and the needs of the schools of the town or township. In Massachusetts, the School Committee has charge of all of the schools of the town, and the Prudential Committee, consisting of one person, has charge of a single district school of the town.

OUTLINE OF TOWNSHIP SUPERVISION.**ALABAMA.**

Official title — Township Trustees.

Election — Three, appointed by County Superintendent subject to State Superintendent's approval.

Duties — (a) Apportion school revenues to each district.

(b) Convene annual school meeting of electors of their township.

(c) Establish necessary schools.

(d) Fix the number of schools.

(e) Employ teachers and contract with them for not less than three months.

(f) Visit schools of the township once a year.

(g) Take an enumeration of white and colored persons of school age in the township, and send the same to County Superintendent.

CONNECTICUT.

Official title — Board of School Visitors.

Election — Three, six or nine members each class, chosen by ballot for three years, one term closing annually.

Duties — (a) Prescribes rules for managing, classifying, and disciplining of public schools.

(b) Examines applicants and grants certificates.

(c) May revoke certificates for cause.

(d) By authority of the town, it employs teachers for the several districts after consulting with district committees.

(e) Adopts text-books.

(f) Shall select one or more members to visit schools twice a term. He may be styled Acting School Visitor or Superintendent.

(g) Reports census and other statistics to the State Board of Education.

ILLINOIS.

Official title — Township Trustees.

Election — By popular vote, for three years — the term of one expiring annually.

Duties — (a) Hold school property.

(b) Elect a Township Treasurer.

(c) Disburse apportionments of State and county school funds among the several districts.

- (d) Have prepared and forwarded to the County Superintendent an annual report showing: (1) number of schools sustained; (2) number of pupils enrolled; (3) number of teachers employed, and compensation; (4) census of persons of school age; (5) amount in township funds; (6) amount raised by tax; (7) amount expended for sites, buildings and furniture; (8) total receipts and expenditures.

INDIANA.

Official title—Township School Trustee.

Election—By the vote of electors of the township at the regular election, for a term of four years.

Salary—Varies; allowed by County Commissioners.

Duties—(a) Employs, locates and dismisses teachers.

(b) Locates and builds school-houses, purchases school supplies, and furnishes books for the poor.

(c) Establishes township graded schools.

(d) Has general oversight of all school property in the township.

(e) Visits all schools in the township.

(f) Holds a township teachers' institute one Saturday in each month.

(g) Serves as custodian of school funds, and disburses the same for teachers' wages, contract labor and incidental school expenses.

MAINE.*

Official title—Superintending School Committee; or, in counties of dense population, Supervisor of the Schools.

Election—Three, five or seven, at each annual town meeting.

Duties—(a) Examines teachers and issues certificates.

(b) Chooses teachers, and dismisses for cause.

(c) Arranges uniform course of study.

(d) Adopts a uniform series of text-books for a term of five years.

(e) Makes rules for the proper government of the district schools.

(f) Procures and distributes school supplies.

(g) Classifies scholars and makes report to the Superintendent of Common Schools.

* School districts of towns are abolished, except those organized by special act, and all districts that have property by gift or liabilities hold their corporate powers.

Town meeting.*

- (a) **Makes levies** for the support of the schools of the town, erection of school buildings, and purchase of apparatus.
- (b) Appoints district agents and empowers them with certain duties.
- (c) Changes the boundaries of districts or abolishes the same entirely.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Official title—School Committee.

Election—Three persons, or a multiple of three in number, elected by popular vote of the town at its annual meeting.

- Duties**—(a) Examines teachers, and issues and indorses certificates.
 (b) Hires and dismisses teachers.
 (c) Prescribes studies.
 (d) Adopts text-books, and purchases the same for the purpose of loaning to pupils.
 (e) Has charge of school property.
 (f) In case of a city or union district, the Committee appoints a Superintendent of Schools.

Town meeting.

Duties—Locates sites and condemns property for school purposes.

MICHIGAN.

Official title—School Inspectors. (Township Superintendent, and two Inspectors.)

Election—Three, elected by the people for two years.

- Duties**†—(a) Fix and alter district boundaries.
 (b) Determine the number of districts for the township.
 (c) Establish and maintain township libraries.
 (d) Receive moneys from Township Board and disburse the same.
 (e) Attach persons to school districts.
 (f) Sell school-house sites and select new sites.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Official title—School Board.

Election—By electors of the town, at its annual meeting.

* Plantations have the same prerogatives in school affairs as towns, electing like committees and officers for the proper maintenance of district schools therein. Assessors take the census at expense of the planters.

† Flags must be hoisted over the school-houses.

- Duties*—(a) May adopt text-books for one year.
(b) Must elect and hire teachers, and dismiss same for cause.
(c) Purchases text-books and school supplies, and loans the same, free of cost, to the pupils and teachers.
(d) Makes rules for the proper regulation and government of the schools.
(e) Allows money for conveyance of pupils to and from schools.
(f) Examines candidates for certificates.
(g) Makes a report to the State Superintendent.
(h) Appoints truant officers, **whose duty** it shall be to see that all children **between** the ages of 6 and 16 years **attend**.

NEW JERSEY.

Official title—School Trustees (for each consolidated school district or township school district).†

Election—By vote of the school electors of the several school districts within the limits of the consolidated school district.

- Duties—(a) When directed by vote of the annual meeting, they may purchase sites, erect school buildings, furnish supplies, repair buildings, hire and dismiss teachers.
(b) Adopt text-books.
(c) Make needful rules for the government of the several district schools.

NORTH DAKOTA.‡

Official title—Directors.

Election.¶—Three members by popular vote, for three years, the term of one expiring annually.

*The officers of the town, consisting of Moderator, Clerk, Treasurer and School Board, may purchase, hold and sell school property, may establish high schools, and may appoint Superintendent of Town Schools.

†The Township School Board is a corporate body, holds the property and assumes the control of the several individual school districts, and has power to sue and be sued.

‡North Dakota has both the "township county" and "district county" systems. The territory of the former is co-extensive with the civil township, and embraces a number of district schools under the direction of one Board of Directors. Under the district county system the civil township is divided into a number of separate and distinct districts, each under the supervision of a Board of Directors. The duties in each kind of supervision are the same.

¶A Clerk and a Treasurer are elected biennially, but are not members of the Board.

- Duties—(a) Establish, equip and maintain district schools.
(b) Look after school property.
(c) Provide libraries.
(d) Levy taxes.
(e) Make enumeration of school children.

OHIO.

Official title—Township Board of Education. (Township Clerk, and one Director from each sub-district.)

Election—By popular vote, for three years.

- Duties—(a) Keeps school property in repair.
(b) Erects new buildings.
(c) Changes sites.
(d) Improves school property by setting out shade-trees.
(e) Purchases text-books, and sells to pupils at not more than ten per cent. advance.
(f) Prescribes courses of study.
(g) May consolidate districts.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Official title—Borough Superintendent.*

Election—By vote of School Directors, for a term of three years.

Salary—Such as may be agreed upon by District Board of Directors.

- Duties—(a) Visits schools.
(b) Issues certificates to applicants, upon an examination.
(c) Holds teachers' meetings.
(d) Settles disputed questions.
(e) Sees that the regulations of the District Board of Directors are properly carried out.

RHODE ISLAND.

Official title—School Committee of Town.

Election—One-third yearly, for a term of three years.

- Duties—(a) Appoints Superintendents of Schools for the towns, and supervises the general workings of the district schools of the town.
(b) Grants teachers' certificates.
(c) Hires teachers, and dismisses for sufficient cause.

* (1) The act empowering the election of Borough and City Superintendent applies equally to townships having over 5,000 inhabitants. (2) Borough and City Superintendents are not answerable to County Superintendent. (3) Directors of city and borough cannot vote for County Superintendent.

- (d) Hears and considers cases appealed to it by District Trustees, patrons, or teachers.
- (e) Changes text-books once in three years, by a two-thirds vote of the board.
- (f) Alters and adjusts boundaries.
- (g) Locates school buildings.
- (h) Makes needful rules for the classification of pupils and the government of the several district schools.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Official title—School Board for School Township District (Chairman, Clerk, and Treasurer).

Election—By popular vote, for a term of three years, one retiring annually.

Duties—(a) Contracts with teachers.

(b) Supplies fuel.

(c) Repairs outbuildings and school property.

(d) Purchases school supplies.

(e) Determines kind of text-books to be used, where there is not county uniformity.

TEXAS.

In seventy-five of the two hundred and twenty counties there exists a changing community plan, whereby schools are organized and maintained for a year at a time upon petition to the County Superintendent by the residents of said county. He orders the same, and appoints a suitable number of Trustees to bear charge of its proper conduct for the time being. The district organization is somewhat after a township plan, in that there may be a number of separate district schools under the supervision of the one Board of Trustees.

VERMONT.

Official title*—Town Superintendent.

Election—By popular vote.

Duties—(a) May dismiss teachers for sufficient cause.

(b) Issues permits to teach for one term in a designated school.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Official title—District Board of Education. (Magisterial District.)

Election—There are three qualified citizens from each district,

*The town may organize and supervise a number of districts, or it may be a district within itself.

electd by popular vote, for a term of four years, at election held for Supervisors and Constables.

Salary — \$1.50 per day.

Duties — (a) Lays district's levy for school purposes.

(b) Fixes teachers' salaries.

(c) Organizes and maintains schools not less than six nor more than ten months in the year.

(d) Provides fuel, and builds and furnishes school-houses with ample apparatus.

(e) Makes needful regulations and sees that the same are enforced.

(f) Prosecutes suits.

(g) Hires teachers.

(h) Sees that the law is enforced.

(i) Expels pupils for disorderly conduct.

WISCONSIN.

Official title — Town Board of Directors.*

Election — Clerk of each sub and joint district of the town, chosen by the district meeting, for three years.

Duties — (a) Forms and alters district boundaries.

(b) May sue and be sued.

(c) Contracts for and sells school property.

(d) Leases property for school purposes.

(e) Has custody of all school-houses, school-house sites, furniture, apparatus, and other property of all kinds belonging to the sub-districts.

(f) Makes rules and regulations for the management of the schools.

(g) Determines the number of sub-district schools to be maintained.

*The Executive Committee of the board hires the teachers, and fixes the compensation thereof.

DISTRICT SUPERVISION.

THE DISTRICT MEETING. — District supervision is the great bulwark of educational interest among the masses of the people of the United States, and upon it rests the perpetuity of the American school. Every citizen who takes an interest and pride in the commercial and intellectual progress of his people, holds dearest to his heart the exercise of franchise that is nearest and of most import to his own household. He takes special pride in the fact, above all others, that in order that his children may have the best educational advantages possible, he, as an elector, must exercise his franchise in the District School meeting. There his influence is most potentially felt, and from that point it radiates and becomes most far-reaching in the intellectual and spiritual life of future generations.

POWERS. — In nearly all States, school electors meet in annual or special assembly, and exercise their rights of franchise in the election of school officers, and in the execution of such other business as may come before them. The school laws of many Eastern States make the power of the district meeting paramount to that of the board of school officers of the district, and the board simply exercises delegated authority given it by the annual meeting. In a number of the Western States the reverse of purely board supervision and government is granted and exercised. Some States confer this author-

ity upon a single township or county officer. Where the exclusive control in school affairs, such as the making of needful regulations for the government of the school, the prescribing of courses of study, and the election of teachers, rests with the people, there must necessarily exist a strong unity of sentiment upon educational questions, that the many may properly adjust and promote the educational policy of the school. Where this power is delegated to trusted servants, with intellectual ability and business tact, there is perhaps less difficulty in the management of school affairs. On the other hand, there is a shifting of responsibility from the shoulders of the many to those of the few, and a corresponding tendency on the part of the many to slacken their interest in the work and management of their district school. The district meeting disseminates a general knowledge of school law, a desire to know more of educational problems, and begets a keener comprehension of school needs and the best means by which they may be met. In those States where there exists a distribution of these powers between the District Meeting and the District Board, the interest of all in school affairs is greatly stimulated thereby, and more constantly maintained.

RIGHTS OF TAXATION AND FREEDOM OF SPEECH.—The most sacred inherent rights that the American people claim as belonging to each citizen of the Republic are those of self-taxation and freedom of speech, and nowhere is the former so unselfishly imposed or the latter more freely exercised than in the district school meeting. The right of taxation, resting as it does with the

people, may be and is generally vested by them in some elective representative, as, a District Board, Township Board or Trustee, County Commissioners, or County Superintendent. These adjust the rates of taxation, and make levies as will best promote the educational interests of their constituents. Where the right of taxation rests wholly with the district and is exercised by it at its annual meeting, great irregularity exists as to the length of school year in the various districts of the county. This is very detrimental to the unification and uniform development of an educational system, and from this standpoint of viewing the question a uniform State, county or township levy, if wisely made, would be preferable, provided that districts be permitted to make additional levies for the extension of the school year and necessary incidental expenses. Where a tax is levied by a Township Trustee or County Superintendent, the plan is open to the criticism of individual authority exercised arbitrarily.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.—The authority of the District Board to issue and enforce needful rules and regulations is in some instances advisory and in many others it is mandatory. There is a strong point gained when vested authority, as to school management, is conceded by the board to the skillful teacher who is able to appreciate the weak points of student character and the educational processes by which his intellectual tendencies may be increased and fortified.

CENSUS RETURNS.—It is the duty of the District Clerk, Trustee, Census Marshal, or Assessor, to prepare a correct census of the children of school age in the district.

This report is prepared and forwarded to the County Superintendent or Auditor, and furnishes the basis for an equitable distribution of annual, State or county school funds among the several districts.

THE DISTRICT AS A CORPORATION.—As a rule, the District is a quasi-corporation with certain legal powers. It can sue and defend suit; make legal contracts for school supplies; may adopt a series of text-books where county or State uniformity does not exist; may contract with teachers for specified wages; may order the purchase of school-sites and the erection thereon of suitable buildings; and may vote extra taxes or bonds for the purpose of obtaining money to pay for necessary school buildings. The sentiment of the district on the exercise of the above-named powers is expressed by address or vote, at a regular or special meeting called for a specific purpose.

OUTLINE OF DISTRICT SUPERVISION.

ALABAMA.

In Alabama the school district and township are coëxtensive and the same.

ARIZONA.

Official title — Trustees.

Election* — Three, for a term of three years — one retiring annually.

Duties — (a) Make needful rules for the governing of the schools, and enforce the regulations of the Territorial Board of Education.

(b) Rent and repair school property, and furnish with suitable appliances.

(c) By vote of the district, purchase sites and build school-houses.

(d) Expel pupils.

* Annual meeting, last Saturday in June.

- (e) Employ teachers, and fix the salaries thereof, provided that holders of first-grade certificates shall not receive more than \$125 per month, and holders of second-grade certificates more than \$90 per month.

ARKANSAS.

Official title—School Directors.

Election*—Three, for a term of three years each—one retiring annually.

Duties—(a) Adopt text-books for three years.

(b) Employ teachers.

(c) Provide suitable school buildings, and furnish and keep the same in repair.

CALIFORNIA.

Official title—Trustees.

Election†—Three, by popular vote, for three years.

Duties—(a) Prescribe and enforce rules for governing of the schools.

(b) Manage school property.

(c) Purchase text-books for pupils, apparatus and school furniture, including organs and pianos.

(d) Rent, repair and insure school property.

(e) Employ teachers by written contract, and fix salaries of the same.

(f) Visit schools.

(g) Examine and suspend pupils for misconduct.

(h) Appoint a census-marshal, who shall take the census of children of school age (6 to 21 years) and report same to County Superintendent.

(i) Must maintain a school at least six months in any one year.

(j) Must admit pupils by regulation method, *i. e.*, when the school is crowded each one applying is admitted when a vacancy occurs.

COLORADO.

Official title—School Board.

Election‡—Three persons, for a term of three years—one retiring annually.

* Annual meeting, third Saturday in May.

† Annual meeting, first Friday in June.

‡ Annual meeting, first Monday in May.

Duties—(a) General duties as required in other States; also, fixes tuition rates for non-resident pupils, arranges course of study, selects text-books for use in the schools, and fixes the salary of the secretary.

CONNECTICUT.

Official title—(1) Consolidated District Committee.

Election*—Chosen by Selectmen of the town.

Duties—Controls school matters in case all districts of a town are abolished and consolidated for school purposes. It has the same prerogatives and duties as Boards of School Visitors and District Committees.

(2) District Committee, of three members.

Duties—(a) Calls meetings of election; and in districts, if the Town Visitors have not employed a teacher, it performs that duty.

(b) Furnishes books to pupils, and performs such other duties as are performed by similar boards of the other States.

DELAWARE.

Official title—School Committee (a Clerk and two Commissioners).

Election—By electors who have paid their school tax the previous year.

Duties—(a) Orders text-books, and has direct supervision of the district or town schools.

(b) Makes assessment lists and determines sites.

(c) Keeps property in good repair.

(d) Employs teachers.

(e) Receives and collects all school moneys directly.

FLORIDA.

Every county is a district, and all district supervision is in the hands of County Superintendent, County Board, and Supervisors.

GEORGIA.†

Official title—School Trustees.

Election—Three members, appointed by County Board for a term of three years—one retiring annually.

Duties—(a) Have direct control of school matters in the individual districts.

(b) Recommend teachers to the County Board for appointment.

* Annual town meeting, first Monday in June.

† Has sub-districts of the county.

- (c) Call patrons together for consultation about school matters.

IDAHO.

Official title—Trustees.

Election*—Three members, one annually, for a term of three years.

Duties—(a) Purchase and hold school property.

(b) Hire and discharge teachers.

(c) Fix tuition for non-resident pupils.

(d) Arrange course of study and adopt uniform series of text-books for a period of three years.

(e) Make special levies.

ILLINOIS.

Official title—Board of Directors.

Election†—Three members, one annually, for term of three years.

Duties—(a) Employs and dismisses teachers.

(b) Admits and expels pupils.

(c) Makes levies for expenses.

(d) Establishes, maintains, and visits schools.

(e) Provides course of study.

(f) Approves a uniform series of text-books, and adopts the same for a term of four years.

INDIANA.

Official title—Director.‡

Election||—One, annually.

Duties—(a) Looks directly after the school-house and premises.

(b) Reports needs to Township Trustee.

IOWA.

Official title—District Board, of three members.

Election§—President, chosen third Monday in March; Secretary and Treasurer, chosen third Monday in September.

Duties—(a) Has full control of school property, schools, pupils, and teachers.

(b) Enforces rules compelling instruction in the use and effect of narcotics.

* Annual meeting, first Monday in June.

† Annual meeting, third Saturday in April.

‡ Indiana has township supervision, and the Director of the district exercises very limited authority.

| Annual meeting, first Saturday in October.

§ Annual meeting, first Monday in March.

- (c) Fixes school tax.
- (d) Sets out shade-trees.
- (e) May establish high schools.

KANSAS.

Official title—District Board (Director, Clerk, and Treasurer).

Election *—One each year, for a term of three years.

Duties—(a) Has direct control of school property.

- (b) Purchases supplies.
- (c) Hires teachers.
- (d) Admits and suspends pupils.

Annual meeting.

Duties—(a) Votes change of sites, and levies taxes.

- (b) Gives the Board the power to sell or purchase school property.
- (c) Determines the sex of teachers desired.

KENTUCKY.

Official title—Trustees.†

Election ‡—Three, one each year, for a term of three years.

Duties—(a) Prepare school-houses and premises.

- (b) Hire teachers for a term of not less than five months.
- (c) Visit school once a month, and report its condition.
- (d) Report census of children of school age to County Superintendent.
- (e) Levy tax for school purposes.

MARYLAND.

Official title—District School Trustees.

Election—Three members, appointed by the County School Commissioners August 1st for a term of one year.

Duties—(a) Have control of school property, furniture, and apparatus.

- (b) Report census to County School Commissioners.
- (c) Hire teachers on approval of County School Commissioners.

MICHIGAN.

Official title—District Board (Moderator, Director, and Assessor).

* Annual meeting, last Thursday in July.

† District Trustees visit parents two weeks before school is to open, and urge parents to send their children.

‡ Annual meeting, first Saturday in June.

Election*—By popular vote at annual meeting, for a term of three years—the term of one expiring annually.

Duties—(a) Reports school levies.

(b) Manages school property and funds.

(c) Purchases sites and erects buildings.

(d) Employs teachers.

(e) Outlines its own course of study and adopts a uniform series of text-books.

(f) Makes all rules for the proper government of the schools.

(g) Director draws warrants on the Township Treasurer for payment of school money payable to the Assessor, and upon the Assessor for moneys disbursed by the district.

MINNESOTA.

Official title—Board of Trustees (Director, Treasurer, and Clerk).

Election†—Elected annually, at district meeting.

Duties—(a) Hires teachers.

(b) By direction of the district meeting, shall purchase, erect or lease school buildings or sites, and necessary appendages for the use of the school.

(c) Levies taxes for support of the schools.

(d) May let the school-house for various kinds of meetings on petition of a majority of voters in said district.

MISSISSIPPI.

Official title—Trustees.‡

Election§—Three, elected by patrons of the school. Term of service, three years.

Duties—(a) Select teachers.

(b) Suspend pupils.

(c) Hear disputes.

(d) Look after the condition of school property.

(e) Provide fuel, etc.

MISSOURI.

Official title—District Board.

Election§—Three Directors, for a term of three years.

* Annual meeting, first Monday in September or second Monday in July.

† Annual meeting, third Saturday in July.

‡ School Trustees must be able to read and write.

§ Annual meeting, first Saturday in September.

§ Annual meeting, first Tuesday in April.

- Duties — (a) Hires qualified teachers.*
(b) Looks after the proper government of the schools.
(c) Issues warrants.
(d) Provides fuel, apparatus, etc.

MONTANA.

Official title — Trustees.†

Election ‡ — Three members, by the people, annually.

Duties — (a) See that the rules and regulations of the State Superintendent are effectually enforced.

- (b) Provide school-houses, and purchase school furniture and apparatus.
(c) Move school-houses.
(d) Rent property and keep the same insured.
(e) Expel pupils for misconduct.

NEBRASKA.

Official title — District Board.

Election ¶ — At annual district meeting ; a Moderator, Director, and Treasurer, for terms of three years.

Duties — (a) Has charge of schools.

- (b) Makes rules and regulations for proper government of schools.
(c) Arranges course of study.
(d) Employs teachers.
(e) Disburses funds.
(f) Reports to the County Superintendent.

NEVADA.

Official title — Trustees.

Election § — By the people, one for two years and two for four years.

Duties — (a) Make tax levy.

- (b) Prepare course of study.
(c) Make rules for the government of the school.
(d) Purchase or build suitable school-house.
(e) Employ teachers.

* Neither board nor teacher can annul a contract and dismiss school without the consent of the other party thereto.

† Where the population is less than 500, three ; from 500 to 1,000, five ; more than 1,000, seven.

‡ Annual meeting, first Saturday in April.

¶ Annual meeting, last Monday in June.

§ Annual meeting, fourth Monday in May.

- (f) Expel pupils.
- (g) Establish common schools.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Official title—School Board.

Election *—Three members, by the people, for three years; also Moderator, Clerk, Treasurer, and Auditor, chosen annually.

Duties—(a) Provides schools.

(b) Selects and hires teachers.

(c) Provides fuel.

(d) Makes necessary repairs of school-houses and furniture.

(e) Prescribes rules for government and classification of students.

(f) Examines applicants and grants certificates.

(g) Appoints truant officers for one year.

NEW JERSEY.

Official title—Trustees.

Election †—Nine members, ‡ for three years, one-third retiring annually.

Duties—(a) Hire teachers.

(b) Make needful rules and regulations for the government of the schools.

(c) Provide suitable school buildings, by purchase or lease.

(d) Hold in trust and invest securities given for school purposes.

(e) Provide text-books, and loan free to pupils.

(f) Prepare graded course of study, and adopt a uniform series of text-books.

District Clerk—Appointed annually for each individual school district by the School Trustees for consolidated school districts, or by the Board of Education or bodies having control of the independent school districts of city, town, or borough.

Duties—(a) Takes school census for his particular district, city, or town, and reports the same to the School Trustees, Board of Education, or School Commissioners, and to be by them forwarded to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

(b) Sees that the buildings are kept in repair, by order of the Trustees.

* Annual meeting, between the 1st of March and the 30th of April.

† Annual meeting, third Tuesday in March.

‡ This number may be reduced to five or three in cities.

- (c) Furnishes fuel and purchases supplies for the schools of his district.

NEW MEXICO.

Official title — Directors.

Election * — Three members, annually by the electors of the district.

Duties † — (a) Issue warrants not in excess of sinking fund levy.

(b) Employ teachers and pay the same.

(c) Make rules for governing the schools.

(d) Make correct enumeration of children of school age (5 to 21 years).

(e) Provide school supplies.

NEW YORK.

Official title — Trustees.

Election ‡ — By direct vote of the electors, one to three in single for one year, and three to nine in union districts for three years.

Duties — (a) Care for school property.

(b) Employ teachers.

(c) Call school meetings.

School-district meetings.

Duties — (a) Instructs its Trustees to act in its name on all questions of importance to the interests of the school.

(b) Chooses text-books except in union districts, where the Trustees exercise the power.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Official title — School Committee.

Election § — Three persons appointed biennially for each district by County Commissioners — Board of Education.

Duties — (a) Has and exercises supreme control in the matter of purchase of school-sites, erection and equipment of buildings, sale of school-sites, and care of school buildings.

(b) Employs and dismisses teachers.

(c) The Committee, as a corporate body, can sue and be sued, and condemn school-sites.

* Annual meeting, first Monday in June.

† On failure to perform their duties they may be fined not more than \$100, or be subject, upon conviction by the District Court, to imprisonment for sixty days.

‡ Annual meeting, first Tuesday in August.

§ Annual meeting, first Monday in June.

NORTH DAKOTA.*

Official title— School Directors.

Election †— One member annually, for three years.

Duties— (a) Have control of property.

(b) Establish schools and purchase furniture.

(c) May purchase flags for school-houses.

OHIO.

Official title— *Special* District Board of Education.

Election ‡— Three members, chosen by popular vote for three years.

The number may be increased to six, under act governing village districts.

Duties— (a) Secure suitable sites.

(b) Build, repair or enlarge public school buildings, and furnish the same with suitable apparatus.

(c) Choose Superintendent and teachers, and contract with the same for their services.

OREGON.

Official title— District Directors. §

Election ¶— Three persons, by popular vote at annual school meeting, for a term of three years.

Duties— (a) Prescribe rules, inspect schools, employ teachers, issue warrants in payment of salaries and other running expenses.

(b) Dismiss teachers for cause.

(c) Locate and provide schools.

(d) Audit district accounts.

(e) Make levies with bills for improvements, repairs, and apparatus.

(f) Prosecute for malicious trespass and injury of school property.

District Clerk— One person in each district, elected by popular vote.

Duties— (a) Collector of school moneys, and as *ex officio* Treasurer pays out the same on order of the District Board.

(b) Prepares assessment rolls.

* Has both township and district system.

† Annual meeting, third Tuesday in June.

‡ Annual meeting, second Monday in April.

§ Township district.

¶ Annual school meeting, first Monday in March. Where the population exceeds 500 it is held the second Monday in March.

- (c) Collects taxes levied by the Board.
- (d) Takes census of children of school age and reports the same annually to the County Superintendent.
- (e) Receives and preserves teachers' reports, and minutes of meeting of the Board.

PENNSYLVANIA.*

Official title—School Directors.

Election †—Two, elected annually by popular vote, for a term of three years.

Duties—(a) Establish schools.

(b) Elect Superintendent and teachers, dismiss same for cause, and fix salaries for services rendered by them.

(c) Levy and order the collection of taxes.

(d) Fill vacancies in the board.

(e) Determine the length of school year.

(f) Decide the branches to be taught and text-books to be used, which they adopt for a period of three years.

(g) Make an annual report to County Superintendent.

RHODE ISLAND.

Official title—Trustees (one or three—a Clerk, Treasurer, and Collector).

Election †—Elected yearly, by the town.

Duties—(a) Have care of school property.

(b) Provide needed school-houses for accommodation of pupils.

(c) Purchase fuel.

(d) Employ teachers.

(e) Visit schools.

(f) Purchase books for pupils at the expense of the districts.

(g) Assess district tax.

District—Is a corporate body. It may hold property, school supplies, necessary apparatus, and may be a party in a suit at law.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Official title—School Trustees.

Election—Three, appointed by the County Board of Examiners.

* All districts are parts of and under the supervision of each County, City, Borough or Township Superintendent.

† Annual meeting as decreed by court.

‡ Annual meeting, in April.

- Duties — (a) Purchase school-sites.
(b) Build school-houses.
(c) Hold school property in trust.
(d) Purchase school apparatus.
(e) Hire teachers approved by the Board of Examiners.
(f) Enforce the teaching of legal branches.
(g) Sell school property upon consent of the County School Commissioner.
(h) Transfer pupils.

SOUTH DAKOTA.*

Official title — District Board.

Election † — By popular vote.

- Duties — (a) Organize, maintain or discontinue schools.
(b) Repair school-houses.
(c) Purchase school supplies.
(d) Hire teachers.
(e) Make needful rules for the government of the schools.

TENNESSEE.

Official title — District Directors.

Election ‡ — Three, elected by popular vote for three years — one retiring annually.

- Duties — (a) Hire teachers, and dismiss for sufficient cause.
(b) Make rules for the government of the schools under their charge, and see that the same are properly enforced.
(c) Maintain a colored and a white school separately.
(d) Hold public school property in trust.
(e) Expend for school purposes the school fund apportioned to the district.

TEXAS.

Official title — Trustees.

Election ¶ — Three, elected annually at the regular school meeting.

Duties — (a) Fix the number and location of school-houses.

* A mixed system exists; some parts of the State have a township system, with a number of district schools under the direction and supervision of a school township district board. In other counties the purely district plan is followed. The two exist as a compromise between a township and a district system.

† Annual meeting, first Tuesday in March.

‡ Annual meeting, first Thursday in August.

¶ Annual meeting, first Saturday in June.

- (b) Enforce rules and regulations of the State and County Superintendents.
- (c) Employ teachers with the approval of the County Superintendent, and may dismiss for cause.
- (d) Must not create debts.

UTAH.

Official title — School Trustees.

Election * — Three members, by popular vote, for two years.

Duties — (a) Provide school-houses and grounds.

- (b) Keep school property in repair.
- (c) Furnish school apparatus.
- (d) Hire teachers.
- (e) Determine branches to be taught, and make needful rules and regulations.
- (f) Visit schools officially once a term.
- (g) Take the school census of children between the ages of 6 and 18, and report the same to the County Superintendent.
- (h) Levy special taxes.

VERMONT.

Official title — Prudential Committee.

Election † — By popular vote, at the annual town meeting.

Duties — (a) Employs teachers, and dismisses for cause.

- (b) Coöperates with the Town Superintendent in promoting the best interest of their respective schools.
- (c) Looks after school property, and keeps the same in repair.

VIRGINIA.

Official title — District Trustees.

Election — Three residents of a district who can read and write, appointed for three years, by the County Judge, Commonwealth Attorney, and County Superintendent.

Duties — (a) Enforce school law.

- (b) Employ and dismiss teachers.
- (c) Dismiss pupils when for the good of the school.
- (d) Decide as to what pupils shall be furnished text-books free.
- (e) Take census of school children.
- (f) Hold educational meetings in the district.

* Annual meeting, second Monday in July.

† Annual meeting, last Tuesday in March.

- (g) Report annually to the County School Board before its regular meeting, the amount of funds, school appliances, and books for indigent children, necessary for the proper maintenance of the school for the next year.
- (h) Purchase and have full control of school property, and visit the schools and report the character thereof to the County Superintendent.

WASHINGTON.

Official title — Board of Directors.

Election* — Three in number, biennially, at regular election.

Duties — (a) Put in force the school laws and regulations of the State Board and County Superintendent.

(b) Purchases or leases and holds school property.

(c) Provides school supplies.

(d) Repairs and insures school buildings.

(e) Suspends pupils for cause.

(f) Hires and dismisses teachers.

(g) Decides questions as to infraction of rules laid down by Supervisors, and appeals the same.

District Clerk — The Clerk of the Board takes the census and such other statistical school information as will be necessary to incorporate in the County Superintendent's annual report.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Official title — Trustees. (Sub-district.)

Election† — Appointed by County Board of Education.

Duties — Select teachers‡ and see that the regulations of the County District Board are thoroughly enforced.

WISCONSIN.

Official title — District Board.

Election¶ — Three members, by electors, for term of three years.

Duties — (a) Controls school property.

(b) Makes legal contracts for supplies and with teachers.

(c) Determines text-books to be used.

(d) Executes needful regulations for the government of the schools.

* Annual meeting, first Saturday in September.

† Annual meeting of District Board for appointment of Trustees for sub-districts, first Monday in July.

‡ If less than 35 per cent. of the pupils of the district are in attendance, the teacher may be dismissed.

¶ Annual meeting, first Monday in July.

WYOMING.

Official title—Trustees.

Election*—Three persons, elected by annual vote, for a term of one year.

Duties—(a) Employ and pay teachers.

(b) Have general supervision of school property.

(c) Carry out the expressed will of the district meeting.

District Meeting.

Duties—(a) Decides number of schools for each district, and the length of school term.

(b) Fixes the site, taking into consideration the necessities of the people of the district.

(c) Votes money for payment of the teachers' salaries, buildings, purchasing of sites, repairs, and furnishing schools with needful apparatus, and books for indigent pupils.

(d) Sells school-sites and other school property.

(e) Votes not to exceed \$100 for school library.

Visiting Committee.

Election—Appointed by District Meeting.

Duties—(a) Visits schools monthly.

(b) Enforces needful regulations for the government of the schools.

(c) Sees that the teachers keep correct daily records of attendance.

* Annual meeting, first Monday in May.

CITY SUPERVISION.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—Most States have made special provision for the management of the more populous city school district. As the interests of the city school are more varied and complex than those of the ungraded district school, so there must necessarily be more special forces to supervise and manage its interests. In those States where a separate provision is made for city schools, we find that they are supervised by a special Board of Education.

ELECTION.—Generally, the city is divided into wards and one or more members are elected by popular vote from each ward for a term of one, two, or three years. In some cases this Board of Education is appointed by the City Council, while, as is the case of New Orleans, twelve of the twenty members are appointed by the City Council and eight are “appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the State Board of Education.”

CHARACTER.—The Board of Education, chosen as it is from the ranks of the people, represents the brain, brawn and moral worth of every citizen and professional class. To this responsible position are chosen men with good judgment as to the utility of school appliances, the value of well kept school grounds and modern buildings, with a keen insight into the intellectual needs of pupils. They must be men and women of strict integrity, since the Board of Education, as does the

City Council, becomes a salient point for criticism, and even sometimes of innuendo and speculation. A Board of Education must continually purchase supplies and sites, must erect buildings, and adopt text-books. In all transactions, personal or political interest must sink out of sight and the interests of the people must be foremost. There are a thousand-and-one places through which the public treasury can be emptied easily. Hence, besides integrity, financial shrewdness without parsimoniousness must characterize the Board's dealings, in which the true worth of every dollar must be fully weighed.

CLERK. — The legal executive officer of the Board is the Clerk. He is appointed by the Board for one or more years, and keeps full proceedings of its meetings, strict account of the receipts and expenditures of all school moneys, countersigns warrants on the Treasurer, and reports the condition of the bonded school debt and sinking fund collected and on hand for payment of maturing bonds.

DUTIES. — *Election of Teachers.* — City Boards of Education must select annually suitable persons to serve them as Superintendents of City Schools, High School, Ward, or Grammar School Principals, grade and special teachers. In the case of Virginia, the City Superintendent is appointed or removed by the State Board of Education, "subject to confirmation by the Senate."

Statutory Powers. — In most States the City Board of Education has power to purchase school-sites; erect school buildings; approve text-books and adopt the same for a term of years; purchase supplies and appa-

ratus; levy and cause to be collected sufficient taxes to supplement the State apportionment and for the support of the schools; make levies to meet interest on bonded debt and for the sinking fund; examine teachers and grant certificates; make needful rules and regulations for the proper government of the City Schools, and order the enforcement thereof; arrange or approve uniform graded course of study, and order that the same be followed.

CITY SUPERINTENDENT. — That person who knows best the educational pulse of the people and the policy of the Board, is the City Superintendent. Though an elective officer of the Board, possessing delegated authority, yet he stands at the head of the educational forces of the city by right of office, and his strength and ideas are woven into the educational policy of the city. He must be able to lead his Board, yet follow implicitly their directions, and execute their orders promptly and vigorously. He is chosen because of his superior intellectual qualifications, his knowledge of modern educational methods, and ability to put the same to use, his power to organize, hold and inspire his teachers with a desire to carry out his plans. He must ever be ready to give them suggestions that will lead to the solution of the many perplexing problems in school-room discipline and supervision. The Superintendent must know the child, his moral and intellectual environments, and the channels through which he can best reach his child-nature, and harmonize the positive and negative tendencies in the school-room and on the play-ground. The connecting link in the chain of supervision between

the Superintendent and the teaching force is the Board or supervising Principal. He must consult with and keep his teachers in sympathy with each other and the general educational policy of the city. He reports to the Superintendent any failures on the part of his teachers to carry out the general regulations of the Board. As the direct exponent of the Superintendent and Board of Education, the teacher supervises the work of the individual child, assists in developing his powers of concentration and expression, curbs his passions, and inspires him to become a student in its truest, broadest sense. The rules of the Board are enforced by the teacher in charge, and upon his head rests the just censure for neglect to carry out their explicit orders and directions in the management of the school. When Board, Superintendent, Principal, and Teacher are all inspired by the same honest purpose to develop the strongest educational system possible in the city, then supervision imperceptibly exists, and is the strong force that is generating intellectual power in the child's soul.

OUTLINE OF CITY SUPERVISION.

ALABAMA.

"Every township and fraction of a township, which is divided by a State or county line, or any river, creek, or mountain, or other barrier, rendering intercourse between the different portions of the township difficult, and every incorporated city or town having three thousand inhabitants or more, shall constitute a separate school district; and each of them shall be under a township superintendent as to all matters connected with public schools." (School Laws, 1895.) Treated under Township Supervision.

ARIZONA.

"Every city or incorporated town forms a school district," and is governed by the provisions relating to the same. (See District Supervision.)

ARKANSAS.

Official title—Board of Education.

Election—Six members elected for three years, the term of two expiring annually.

Duties—(a) Leases or purchases school-sites.

(b) Erects and repairs school buildings.

(c) Employs teachers.

(d) Makes needful rules for the government of the school.

(e) Arranges a uniform course of study.

(f) Adopts text-books.

CALIFORNIA.

Official title—City Board of Education.

Election*—By popular vote.

Duties—The duties of the Board of Education are the same as those of the District Trustees. In addition, they elect the City Superintendent and City Board of Examiners.

City Board of Examiners—Consists of the City Superintendent and four persons properly qualified, who have been teachers elected by City Board of Education.

Duties—May grant high-school certificates for six years, and city certificates for three and two years, and also special certificates.

COLORADO.

Official title—District Boards (of the first and second-class districts).†

Election—By regular ballot of electors, at one or more polling precincts.

1st class. Five Directors,‡ one annually, for a term of five years.

*The election of Boards in the various cities is under provisions of law governing those cities.

† (1) Districts of the first class have a school population over 1,000. (2) Districts of the second class have a school population of over 350 and less than 1,000. (3) Districts of the third class have a school population of less than 350.

‡ Every person desiring to be a candidate for the position of Director must publicly announce his candidacy eight days before the election, and the Secretary of the Board must publish the same in a daily paper, or put up notices announcing the fact, at least five days before said school election.

2d class. One President, one Secretary, and one Treasurer, for three years, one being elected annually.

- Duties—
- (a) Employ Superintendents, teachers, and employés, fix their salaries, and determine their number.
 - (b) Enforce the rules of the State Superintendent, and make needful regulations regarding uniform course of study and text-books.
 - (c) Provide school property, furniture, and apparatus.
 - (d) Hold in trust all property given the city for school purposes.
 - (e) Expel refractory pupils, and exclude pernicious books from the libraries.
 - (f) Establish separate high schools, and fix the qualifications necessary for admission.
 - (g) Make an annual report to the County Superintendent and to the State Superintendent, on request.

CONNECTICUT.

Official title—Board of Education.

Election—Six or nine, one-third chosen annually by ballot, for three years.

- Duties—
- (a) Elects a Superintendent and teachers.
 - (b) Supervises and cares for school property.
 - (c) Receives school moneys and orders expenditures.
 - (d) Estimates cost of maintaining the schools.
 - (e) Appoints School Visitors.
 - (f) Sends returns to the State Comptroller.
 - (g) Makes a report to the Secretary of the State Board of Education.

DELAWARE.

No special plan for city supervision prevails, other than that provided for in District Supervision.

FLORIDA.

Supervision of the city schools is under the direction of the County Board of Education.

GEORGIA.

Cities with a greater population than 2,000 inhabitants may organize as independent districts, by authority of the General Assembly. They are supervised by special Boards of Education, and must be reported directly to the State School Commissioner.

IDAHO.*

Official title—Board of Trustees.

Election—Six members, two elected biennially for a term of six years.

Duties—(a) Employs and discharges teachers, and fixes salaries thereof.

(b) Makes a special ten-mill tax levy for interest, sinking-fund, and maintenance.

(c) Provides appliances, furniture, school buildings, and keeps the same in repair.

(d) Determines the qualifications of teachers and length of school year.

ILLINOIS.

Official title—Board of Education.†

Election—Six members, by popular vote—one-third retiring annually.

Duties—(a) General oversight of school interests, with power to purchase, build or repair property, purchase supplies, and establish schools.

(b) Examines and employs Superintendent,‡ Principal, and teachers.

(c) Makes rules for the proper government of the schools.

(d) Controls funds.

(e) Adopts course of study.

(f) Adopts uniform course of study and text-books.

INDIANA.

Official title—Board of School Commissioners (in cities of 30,000 or more inhabitants).

Election—One member from each school district, elected annually.

Duties—(a) Levies taxes.

(b) Builds, purchases, leases, and equips school buildings.

(c) Examines and licenses teachers.

*Independent school districts must have taxable property in excess of \$200,000.

City or independent school districts having over 20,000 inhabitants can be organized upon vote of one-fifth of the electors.

†In cities of not less than 1,000 nor more than 100,000 population. In cities having more than 100,000 inhabitants, the Board consists of twenty-one members, appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council, for three years.

‡In Quincy the City Superintendent acts as Treasurer to the Board of Education, and as such disburses all school funds, receiving a per cent., which constitutes his salary as Superintendent of Schools.

- (d) Arranges course of study.
- (e) Makes rules for the government of the schools.
- (f) Issues and sells bonds.

IOWA.*

Official title — Board of Directors.

Election — Six Directors in independent districts having over 500 population — two retiring annually; three Directors in independent districts having less than 500 and more than 300 population, elected by popular vote, for a term of three years — one retiring annually.

Duties — (a) Levies all taxes necessary for school purposes.†

- (b) Employs Superintendent and teachers, and dismisses for cause.
- (c) Determines the amount necessary for salaries and incidentals.
- (d) Sees that the school is maintained and properly supervised.
- (e) Provides necessary buildings, furniture, etc.

KANSAS.

(1) In cities of the first class —

Official title — Board of Education.

Election — (a) In cities having four wards or less, three members from each ward, one elected annually, for a term of three years, by the electors of the city at large. (b) In cities having more than four wards and a population less than 35,000, two members from each ward, one elected annually, for two years, by the electors of the city. (c) In cities having a population of 35,000, six members, one from each ward, elected by the electors at large; the term of service of the number by twos cover one, two, and three years respectively.

(2) In cities of the second class,‡ (population over 2,000 and under 15,000) —

Official title — Board of Education.

Election — Two members from each ward, elected by the qualified voters thereof, one elected annually, for a term of two years.

Duties in both classes —

- (a) Exercises control over all school property.
- (b) Establishes and maintains separate white and colored grade schools.

* Cities and towns are classed as *Independent Districts*.

† The power to vote school-house taxes belongs exclusively to the electors.

‡ Cities of the third class are supervised as simple districts.

- (c) Establishes and maintains one high school for all.
- (d) Elects City Superintendent and teachers annually.
- (e) Appoints an examining committee of three, who shall examine all teachers and grant certificates showing their qualifications.
- (f) Prepares an estimate and levy of money necessary to pay teachers, interest, and for sinking fund purposes.
- (g) Refunds outstanding bonded debt upon maturity.
- (h) Attaches territory.
- (i) Transfers pupils.
- (j) Makes rules for the management and government of the schools.
- (k) Provides uniform course of study.
- (l) Examines and approves a uniform series of text-books, and adopts the same for a term of years.

KENTUCKY.

Official title—Board of Trustees.

Election—Two members from each ward, one-half of the whole number retiring biennially.

Duties—(a) Elects a City Superintendent annually.

(b) Performs duties as laid down for District Boards.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans*—

Official title—Board of Directors of the Public Schools of the Parish of Orleans.

Election—Twenty members, twelve appointed by the City Council of New Orleans and eight by the Governor, with the approval of the State Board of Education.

Duties—(a) Elects a Superintendent.

(b) Adjusts and fixes equitably the salaries of teachers, Assistant Superintendents, and other employés.

(c) Fixes the limit of revenue to be raised annually.

(d) Prescribes rules for the examination of teachers, and fixes qualification requisites.

(e) Elects teachers in order of merit as shown by examination.

(f) Establishes night schools, and oversees normal or professional schools.

* The Parish Boards may establish free high schools in the other parishes.

MAINE.*

Official title—Superintending School Committee.

Election—Five persons, chosen by the people at the town meeting, for a term of service determined by lot.

Duties—(a) Elects a Superintendent of Schools.

(b) Examines applicants and grants certificates.

(c) Oversees and directs the character of instruction.

(d) Selects a uniform series of text-books, and adopts the same for a term of years.

(e) Classifies and transfers pupils.

(f) Appoints a truant officer.

(g) Expels pupils for bad behavior.

MARYLAND.†

The City of Baltimore‡—

Official title—Board of Commissioners of the Public Schools of Baltimore City.

Election—Appointed by the Mayor and City Council.

Duties—(a) Has supervisory powers.

(b) Examines teachers and determines qualifications.

(c) Appoints teachers, and removes for cause.

(d) Determines text-books.

(e) Fixes salaries, with the approval of Mayor and City Council.

(f) Makes a full financial report of receipts and expenditures, and census returns to the State Board.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Official title—School Committee.

Election—Three members, or a multiple of three, elected by popular vote at the town and city meeting.

Duties—(a) Appoints a City Superintendent.

(b) Examines teachers and issues certificates.

(c) Adopts text-books.

(d) Employs and dismisses teachers.

(e) Prescribes uniform course of study.

(f) Controls all school property within its jurisdiction.

* Assessors make due returns to the State Superintendent of all levies voted, amounts due the State, and expended for school purposes.

† Boards of County School Commissioners have full control of all schools in their counties.

‡ The Mayor and City Council have supervision of purchasing sites, location, refection and repair of school buildings, and closing of schools.

MICHIGAN.*

Official title—Board of Trustees (in graded school districts).

Election—(a) By vote at annual or special school meeting.

(b) Three members—one annually, for three years.

Duties—(a) Classifies and grades pupils according to their qualifications.

(b) Establishes a high school as ordered by vote of the district meeting.

(c) Audits all accounts of the Directors.

(d) Employs teachers and fixes their salaries.

(e) Fixes the rates of tuition for non-resident pupils.

(f) Specifies course of study and text-books to be used.

MINNESOTA.

Official title (independent districts)—Board of Education.

Election—Comprised of six members, elected by the voters of said independent district.

Duties—Chooses Superintendent and teachers, purchases suitable sites, erects school buildings, provides apparatus and fuel, keeps buildings repaired, and appoints an Examining Board of three members.

MISSISSIPPI.

Official title—Independent or Separate School District Trustees.

Election—Five members, chosen annually by popular vote, by the Mayor and Aldermen, or otherwise, as the Board may decide.

Duties—(a) Hire Superintendent and Principal.

(b) Manage school property.

(c) Enforce needful regulations for proper government of school.

(d) Furnish furniture.

(e) Impose fines.

(f) Expel refractory pupils.

MISSOURI.

Official title—District Board.

Election—Six members, two chosen annually, for a term of three years.

Duties—(a) Selects Superintendent or Principal.

(b) Hires teachers.

(c) Makes needful rules as to the government of schools.

* The larger cities have a Board of School Inspectors.

- (d) Secures suitable sites, erects buildings, and keeps the same in repair.
- (e) Issues warrants.
- (f) Properly grades the schools.

MONTANA.

Official title—Board of Trustees.

Election—Three members, by the people, for a term of three years.

Duties—(a) Appoints a City Superintendent of Schools of the district.*

- (b) Make levy sufficient annually to pay current school expenses and provide a sinking fund.
- (c) Employ and discharge teachers.
- (d) Make and enforce needful regulations for the government of the schools.
- (e) Appoint “truant officers,” who shall compel attendance.
- (f) Purchase furniture, supplies, sites, and buildings.
- (g) Visit schools, and inspect the work done.

NEBRASKA.

Official title—Board of Education.†

Election‡—Six members, by popular vote annually, at city election.

Duties—(a) Elects City Superintendent.

- (b) Has control of school property.
- (c) May buy, build and furnish school buildings.
- (d) Prescribes course of study.
- (e) Examines teachers and grants certificates.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The cities of New Hampshire have town supervision, excepting those modified by special act of the Legislature.

Each ward of a city has the powers prescribed for a town, and the number of Directors may be three, six, or nine. They have the same powers as prescribed for District Directors.

NEVADA.

Official title—Board of Education (in cities of 1,500 or over).

Election—Three persons, one for two years and two for four years.

* He must be a college or normal school graduate, hold a “State certificate of the highest grade, and must have taught in public schools at least five years.”

† In cities having over 1,500 inhabitants.

‡ In cities of the first class the Board consists of nine members, one-third elected annually.

Duties—(a) Appoints judges of election.

(b) Elects a Superintendent and teachers.

(c) Provides necessary appliances, libraries, etc.

(d) Grades and classifies the pupils of the schools, providing for a kindergarten grade.

(e) Collects and reports the school census to the County Superintendent.

(f) Makes an additional levy when funds are not sufficient to sustain the schools over six months.

(g) After six months of free school may assess *per capita* tuition bills.

NEW JERSEY.

Official title—Board of Education.

Election—Nine, elected by ballot of electors of the independent city district. These serve in three classes, the term of each class expiring in one, two, and three years respectively. In a city, town or borough divided into wards, two Trustees are selected for each ward, the term of each being two years.

Duties—Selects a Superintendent, who shall execute the rules and orders of the District Board of Education as cited under Township District Supervision.

NEW MEXICO.

Official title—Board of Education.

Election—Two members from each ward, one of whom is elected annually.

Duties—(a) Elects a City Superintendent and teachers.

(b) Supervises city schools.

(c) Makes a uniform grading of the same.

(d) Makes needful rules and regulations for the government of the schools.

(e) Establishes high schools.

(f) Provides necessary school property and apparatus.

(g) Levies taxes.

NEW YORK.

Official title—Board of Education.

Election—Not less than three nor more than nine, one-third of whom retire annually.

Duties—(a) Appoints a Treasurer and a collector of money.

(b) Presents an estimate for school expenses to the corporate authorities, and they in turn levy and collect taxes for said purposes,

- (e) Passes rules for the government of the schools.
- (d) Prescribes course of study and uniform series of textbooks.
- (e) Provides school-houses and furniture.
- (f) Holds in trust all school property, gifts and bequests for school purposes.
- (g) Employs teachers and fixes their salaries.
- (h) In villages or districts having a population of 5,000 or over, it elects a City Superintendent.

SUPERVISION IN NEW YORK CITY.

Official title — Board of Education.

Election — Twenty-one members, appointed by the Mayor for three years — the term of one-third expiring annually. All members serve without compensation.

Duties — (a) Appoints a City Superintendent and necessary Assistant Superintendents.

- (1) Board of *Superintendents* — The above constitute a *Board of Superintendents*, who (a) have direct and complete charge of the educational policy of the system, (b) keep the Board of Education informed as to examination of candidates for principalships, promotion and transfer of teachers and pupils, and (c) may remove any principal or teacher for cause, upon the approval of a majority of the Inspectors of the district.
- (b) From the lists of those who pass successful examinations for principalships and positions as teachers, the Board of Superintendents makes nominations, and the City Board of Education confirms by appointment.
- (c) As a court of appeal, the Board decides as to the justice of cases of removal of principals and teachers made by the Board of Superintendents and approved by District Boards of Inspectors.
- (d) Divides the city into fifteen *Inspection Districts*, and appoints five *Inspectors* for each district, who serve for five years, without compensation.
- (2) Boards of *Inspectors* —
 - (a) Visit schools, observe the class-room work, general condition of schools and surroundings, and the manner in which the regulations of the Board of Education are carried out.
 - (b) Approve the removal of incompetent principals and teachers.*

*When the Inspectors or Superintendents have acted alone in recommending the removal of incompetent instructors, it takes a three-fourths vote of the Board of Education "to effect the removal."

- (e) The *Superintendent of Buildings*, and assistants, shall erect, look after, and keep the buildings in proper condition for school purposes.*

NORTH CAROLINA.

Official title—School Commissioners.†

Election—On call of the Mayor; one is elected from each ward of the city by popular vote for one year.

Duties—(a) Manage the whole system of schools of the city.

(b) Select and engage buildings for the schools.

(c) Determine the number and character of the schools.

(d) Appoint a Superintendent, teachers, and School Visitors.

(e) Receive and disburse public school funds.

(f) Take the census of school children between the ages of 6 and 21.

(g) Submit a quarterly statistical report to the corporation authorities.

(h) Hold school property in trust, or dispose of and convey the same when they deem such disposition for the best interests of the schools.

NORTH DAKOTA.‡

Official title—Board of Education.

Election—Five members, elected by popular vote for a term of three years.

Duties—(a) Establishes a system of grade and high schools.

(b) "Purchases, sells, exchanges and hires school-houses."

(c) Hires a "competent and discreet person as Superintendent."

(d) Employs teachers and fixes their salaries.

(e) Orders the school census.

(f) Makes tax estimates and levies.

(g) Makes rules for the regulation of the schools.

(h) Provides text-books and apparatus.

OHIO.¶

(1) In "city districts of the first class"—

Official title—Board of Education.

*Digest of Stranahan Senate Bill, N. Y. Legislature, passed April, 1896. See *Educational Review*, New York, Vol. XI, No. 4, pp. 412, 413.

†The Mayor is *ex officio* Chairman of the Board.

‡Villages, towns and cities having over 300 inhabitants may be organized into and constitute a Special District.

¶See school laws of 1893.

Election—One resident member from each ward, for a term of two years—one retiring annually. Elected by ballot, at a regular city school election.

Duties—(a) Chooses additional members for added territory until the next annual meeting.

(b) Chooses a Superintendent of Schools, whose duty it shall be to appoint all the teachers of said schools, by and with the consent of the Board of Education; and the Superintendent or the Board of Education may remove for cause.

(2) In "city districts of the second grade of the first class" (Cleveland)—

Official title—(1) School Council.

(2) School Director.

(3) Superintendent of Instruction.

(1) School Council (legislative).*

Election—Seven members, chosen by electoral vote for two years, three and four members retiring in alternate years.

Duties—(a) Chooses a Clerk of the Council and Board of Education,† at a salary not to exceed \$2,000.

(b) Must present to the School Director for approval, every resolution involving the expenditure of money, lease or sale of property, and the change or adoption of text-books. If he approve, he signs it, and it becomes a legislative act of the Council; if he veto it, it is returned to the Council with his objections. They proceed to reconsider the question, and may pass it over his veto by two-thirds vote, when he must sign it.

(c) Provides for the appointment of teachers, and fixes their salaries.

(d) Looks after the interests of public libraries and training-schools.

(2) School Director (executive).

Election—By popular vote, biennially, at the regular municipal election.

Salary—Shall receive \$5,000, and give bond of \$25,000 for the faithful performance of duties.

Duties—(a) Supervises the financial interests of the schools.

*The City Auditor shall also serve as Auditor of the Board of Education, and keep an accurate account of taxes levied, moneys received and disbursed, assets and liabilities, and all appropriations made by the School Council. He shall issue all warrants for the payment of school moneys.

†The Council and Director jointly constitute the Board of Education of the city.

- (b) Advertises for bids for work to be done in improvement or erection of school buildings.
- (c) Appoints all employes of the Board not otherwise provided for.
- (d) *"Shall appoint a Superintendent of Instruction, subject to approval and confirmation by the Council, who shall remain in office during good behavior, and the School Director may at any time, for sufficient cause, remove him."*

(3) Superintendent of Instruction — *"The Superintendent of Instruction has the sole power to appoint and discharge all assistants and teachers authorized by the Council to be employed."*

(3) In "city districts of the second class."

Official title — Board of Education.

Election — Six members, by popular vote, unless changed by vote of the Board to one member from each ward. Two retire annually.

(4) In village districts,* the same number (6) are chosen by ballot, for a period of three years. These constitute the Board of said village district, and exercise all powers conferred upon such corporation.

OKLAHOMA.

Official title — Board of Education.

Election — One member from each ward, elected at regular school election, for two years.

Duties — (a) Purchases and holds property for school purposes.

(b) Organizes and maintains a system of graded schools.

(c) Elects a City Superintendent and Examining Committee.

(d) Levies a tax for the support of the schools.

(e) Makes and enforces regulations necessary for the government of the schools.

(f) Makes, and publishes annually, a report of the financial condition of the schools.

OREGON.

Official title — (1) Board of Directors (in districts exceeding 4,000 population).

Election — Five members, elected by vote of the people, for five years.

* (1) In village districts in the county of Hamilton, the Board of Education shall consist of five members, except in districts organized under a law providing for only three members.

(2) By act of 1884, the Board of Education in Columbus consists of one member from each of six wards — three elected annually, for a term of two years.

- Duties**—(a) Employs a City Superintendent of Schools of the district, and fixes his term of office and compensation.
(b) Hires teachers and other necessary employes, and fixes their salaries.
(c) Makes needful rules for the government of the schools.
(d) Arranges course of study.
(e) Chooses additional high-school text-books, above those provided for by State adoption.
(f) Appoints a Board of Examiners.
(g) Provides school-sites, houses, libraries, furniture, and apparatus.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Official title—School Directors (in city or borough having over 5,000 population).

Election—Two members from each ward; in new districts, six members; three members in some cities by special act—one-third retiring annually.

- Duties**—(a) Choose City Superintendent and teachers.
(b) Establish schools and purchase supplies.
(c) May establish high schools.
(d) Shall prepare graded course of study.
(e) Make annual report to the County Superintendent.
(f) Visit schools and inspect the work done therein.

RHODE ISLAND.

Official title—School Committee.

Election—Three members, one each year for a term of three years.

Duties—(a) Same as in case of the town.

- (b) Elects a City Superintendent and teachers.
(c) Examines teachers and grants certificates.
(d) Provides suitable school-sites, houses and apparatus.

SOUTH CAROLINA.*

Official title—Board of Trustees.†

Election—Three members, appointed by the County Board of Examiners, or by statutory provision.

Duties—(a) Controls the educational interests of the incorporated town or city.

* Trustees "shall be allowed to cross all bridges and ferries free of charge when they are traveling on official business."

† City Board of Commissioners of Charleston, by special act of the Legislature.

- (b) Provides suitable school-houses.
- (c) Employs teachers holding certificates from the County or State Board of Examiners, or City Board of Commissioners of Charleston, and fixes their salaries.
- (d) Suspend pupils for cause.
- (e) Manages and controls school property, with the consent of the County Commissioner of Schools. It can sell and transfer property.
- (f) Visits schools and inspects the work done therein.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Official title — Board of Education.

Election — By vote of the people; three members in towns, and one from each ward in cities and towns having wards.

Duties — (a) Employs Superintendent and teachers.

(b) Makes rules and regulations for the proper government of the city school system.

(c) Provides sites, buildings, furniture, and appliances.

TENNESSEE.

Official title — Board of Education.*

Election — Six members, appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen † — the term of service of two expiring annually.

Duties — (a) Has full control and management of school property.

(b) Employs Superintendent and properly qualified teachers.

(c) Prescribes rules for the government of the schools.

TEXAS.

Official title — School Trustees.‡

Election — Six members, for four years, by popular vote. |

Duties — (a) Purchases school-sites.§

* By special act, Memphis is supervised by a board of five School Commissioners, from as many districts. These serve on small salary. They organize a Board of Education by electing a President, Vice-President, Superintendent, Secretary, and Treasurer. The Superintendent cannot receive over \$2,500, nor the Secretary over \$1,800. per annum.

† The Mayor and Board of Aldermen establish the schools, procure sites, buildings, and furniture, and levy all taxes as supplemental to State and county school tax. A city receives all taxes levied on property within its limits.

‡ The County Judge and Mayor are *ex officio* members of the Board.

| Under the general law, the six Trustees are appointed by the Council for three years.

§ All bills for the purchase of school supplies and property must be approved by the County Superintendent before payment of the same is made.

- (b) Erects school buildings.
- (c) Hires teachers, without limitation.

UTAH.

Official title—Board of Education.

Election—(a) In cities of the first class—

“Two members to be elected by and from each municipal ward of the city,” for two years—one member being alternately elected on the first Wednesday in December.

(b) In cities of the second class—

“One member to be elected by and from each municipal ward,” for a term of two years from and after the first Wednesday in December, 1894.

Salary—May vote and pay a salary for time actually employed, not to exceed \$25 a month.

Duties—(a) Appoints all officers of the Board, and looks after the preservation of property.

(b) Elects a City Superintendent.

(c) Appoints census enumerators for each ward.

(d) Appoints and fixes the compensation of an Examining Committee.

(e) Fixes age limits for teachers.

(f) Decides upon and adopts uniform series of text-books for five years.

(g) Purchases school-sites and buildings.

(h) Locates schools and establishes libraries.

(i) Provides and loans text-books and apparatus to pupils.

VERMONT.*

The town system of supervision is maintained in the cities. It is directed by a Town Superintendent elected by the Board of School Directors.

When two or more towns have not less than thirty nor more than sixty schools, they may unite “for the purpose of employing a Superintendent of Schools.”

VIRGINIA.

Official title—(1) The School Board of the City.

(2) City or Town Council.

(3) City Superintendent.

*Punctuality and regularity in attendance are enforced by Truant Officers.

(1) School Board.

Election—Three Trustees for each district, appointed by the City Council, for a term of three years.

Duties—(a) Establishes and maintains a system of schools.

(b) Employs teachers and fixes salaries.

(c) Makes needful rules and regulations for the management of property and funds, and for the government of the schools.

(d) Prepares and submits annually to the City Council, an estimate of funds necessary to maintain the schools.

(e) Adopts uniform series of text-books for high schools.*

(2) City Council—Votes funds to be raised and expended for schools, but cannot levy more than three mills on the dollar.†

(3) City Superintendent.

Election—Appointed by the State Board of Education.

Duties—(a) Supervises directly the schools.

(b) Examines teachers and grants certificates.

(c) Apportions school funds.

WASHINGTON.

Official title—Board of Education.‡

Election |—Five members, elected for term of three years.

Duties—(a) Serves as Judge of Election.

(b) Elects a City Superintendent, teachers, and other officers.

(c) Purchases needed school supplies and furniture.

(d) Enforces the rules and regulations of the State Superintendent and State Board.

(e) Arranges a uniform course of study.

(f) Examines and adopts a uniform series of text-books.

(g) Suspends and expels pupils.

(h) Determines the time over eight months that the schools shall be in session.

(i) Has the school census taken and reported to the County Superintendent.

* For primary grades, city boards must choose text-books from those adopted by the State Board of Education.

† The Council of the city of Richmond has the discretionary power of County Supervisors.

‡ In cities of over 1,000 inhabitants.

| Said election to be held in three different polling-places in the district, and voting must be done by ballot.

- (j) Examines applicants, grants certificates, and revokes the same for cause.
- (k) Reports to the County Commissioners an estimate of school funds necessary, and they make the levy for district.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Official title — Board of Education (for city or borough districts).*

Election — One elected annually, for a term of three years.

Duties — (a) Determines and locates schools.

(b) Adjusts district boundaries.

(c) Provides suitable school-sites, buildings, furniture, and apparatus.

(d) Elects city or borough Superintendent, and makes such regulations as are required of District Boards.

WISCONSIN.

Official title — Board of Education (organized under city charter).

Election — One member from each ward, appointed by the City Council for three years.

Duties — (a) Hires and contracts with Superintendent and teachers.

(b) Inspects schools.

(c) Makes needful rules for the government of the schools.

(d) Secures suitable buildings and keeps them in repair.

(e) Adopts text-books for a term of years.

(f) Makes necessary arrangements for the financial support of the schools.

WYOMING.

Official title — Board of School Directors.†

Election — Six persons, two each year, for a term of three years.

Duties — (a) Carries out the orders of the District Meeting.

(b) In the name of the district, it makes purchases of property, sites, and appliances.

(c) Repairs and furnishes school buildings.

(d) Elects Superintendent and teachers.

(e) Makes regulations, and removes scholars for disorderly conduct.

(f) Audits the accounts of the Treasurer, and draws an order on that officer for the amounts ordered expended.

* Governed as districts, except in case of Independent Districts, which are given special privileges by legislative enactments.

† "In all school districts containing a population of 2,000 or more."

THE TEACHER.

THE American citizen is very largely the product of the American school. It is the mission of the teacher to draw out and cultivate aright the latent energies, and instill new and potential forces into the soul-life of the future citizen. The teacher's mission is never fully accomplished. With each succeeding day, embryonic energies germinate and appear in evidence of his fostering care, and under his direction tendencies develop into habits of thought and traits of character. Too often the teacher is looked upon as one who has attained the acme of intellectual culture, when in fact his attainments fall far short of this high standard.

APTITUDE.—The first requisite necessary for a person that he become a highly successful teacher, is an innate aptitude for the work. He must be born with a tendency and love to lead others and unfold to them the treasures of learning. The dullard can never hope to point aspiring students to the secret Pierian fountain, since he has not cared to know the way himself. The inherited tendency of ancestry, if guided aright in childhood's happy hours, will make more of the teacher element in a person than the knowledge of books galore of a lifetime thereafter. That one who loves child-study and the various problems of the subject continually presenting themselves for solution, has the fundamental element of the teacher's soul-life.

HUMANITARIANISM.—The second character trait that a teacher must have in order to make impressive his knowledge and to direct others in search of its secret treasures, is what has been styled the “enthusiasm of humanity.” He must be filled with an overflowing love to uplift the human family into the clearer light of the highly spiritual and intellectual cultus. He must be an optimist in the broadest sense, and must continually live in the cheerful atmosphere of hope, though working in the sloughs of despairing humanity. He must be able to throw off the contagion of literary inactivity, and lift from the pale of illiteracy those who know not so much as that they think. Not only this, but the true teacher will seek and investigate new thought processes and make discoveries in the realms of psychical and physical science that will be for the general uplift of the world. He who fully understands the true mission of the teacher, who would be all that the term implies, must be a humanitarian in the broadest sense possible. Life’s broadest vistas are here before us, and we cannot tell what our moral and Christian influence may have accomplished by the time we shall have reached the farthest goal of this meandering way. No person is there in the world who needs more the soul-life of the great Galilean Teacher, “who taught as never man taught,” than he who attempts to mould the spiritual natures of tender youth under his charge. The teacher who would train into an upright citizenship must show forth by his life that he is possessed of the moral graces and would cultivate them in others.

INDIVIDUALISM.—The third element that the success-

ful teacher possesses and must continually guard and cultivate, is individual force of character. This element of individualism must make itself patent, though the manifestation be seen under the many-colored lights of criticism. The teacher must be able to impress his pupil so strongly with the associated facts of thought and thinker, that to the learner the one will vividly suggest the other. He must be able to demonstrate to his pupils that he is master of his subject, and that his methods of investigation and reasoning are the correct ones. Thus he unconsciously forces these ideas into the learner's trend of thought. No teacher can wear another's individual garb and be in the least effective as an instructor. Each must be himself, and be able to think into life his own thought processes, and make them necessary component parts of the intellectual fabric of those intrusted to his instruction.

LITERARY QUALIFICATIONS.—In the estimation of the public, a teacher's literary qualifications are paramount. He is looked upon as one who should or does possess all that is most practical of an English education. His learning is the fountain from which the waters of intellectual life are to flow to thirsting youthful minds, and if they be murky, unhealthful, or insipid, the fault is in the teacher's preparation, morally and intellectually. Many force themselves into the ranks without thorough preparation, on the ground of financial necessity, and to enable them to enter hastily some more lucrative calling. Haste in mind-culture makes most serious waste or lack in the distribution of intellectual force. He who goes into the school-room a stranger to the subject-matter to

be taught, will find himself out-generated by the very problems with which he should be most familiar.

EXAMINATIONS.—In all States some method is pursued that will determine in a degree a teacher's literary qualifications. That method pursued is by a written or oral examination, or both, and covers questions upon the salient points of what are termed the common English branches. The number and character of these required branches vary somewhat in the different States. In all there is required a thorough knowledge of orthography, reading, penmanship, arithmetic, geography, United States history, and English grammar, and in most a knowledge in the additional subjects of physiology and hygiene, the effects of alcohol and narcotics, and theory and practice of teaching. In some States this list of legal branches is greatly increased, and covers such subjects as natural philosophy, constitution, book-keeping, physical geography, composition, algebra, geometry, botany, drawing, rhetoric, literature, etc. In the latter case the extra requirements are most generally of those who are candidates for first-grade certificates. In some New England States, certificates are granted to teach special subjects, and in these only are they examined. In other States, as New York, those who would secure special certificates must pass examinations in all of the regular legal branches required for common-school teachers' certificates, as well as in their specialties. In some instances the grade required is low, and the examination rather a formality than a test of scholarship; while in others the test does not cover so much as a fixed list of specified questions, farther than enough to satisfy

the examining board that applicants are able to give instruction in a general way, and are worthy of a teacher's license. The county examinations are generally uniform throughout the State, and are held at stated times in accordance with legal enactment or by direction of the State Superintendent, and the candidates pass upon lists of questions furnished by the State Superintendent or State Board of Education. In others, the questions are prepared by the County Superintendent, and the examinations are held at his discretion as to time and place. The papers of the candidates are graded by the County Board of Examiners, County Superintendent, School Trustees, or, as in New York, by the State Superintendent.

CERTIFICATES.—The successful applicant receives a certificate from examiner or examining board, showing his qualifications. Very often the granting of a certificate by the County Superintendent is at the suggestion and recommendation of Boards of Examiners, Trustees, or State Superintendent. This certificate is valid for a term of years, depending upon the average grade made upon examination in the required branches, experience as a teacher, and age of applicant. This certificate of qualification can be used in districts, towns, parishes, counties, or, in some cases, a first-grade in one county is valid in any other of the State. Most city boards of education examine their teachers and grant certificates of their own to successful candidates. Holders of State certificates, and in most States holders of diplomas from State colleges and normal schools, are exempted from a regular county, town or city examination.

TEACHERS' QUALIFICATIONS AND CERTIFICATES.**ALABAMA.**

County certificates—Three grades.

(a) First, for three years.

(b) Second, for two years.

(c) Third, for one year.

Each grade shows the branches in which the holder has been examined.

The third grade requires an examination in orthography, reading, penmanship, arithmetic through fractions, primary geography, and elementary principles of physiology and hygiene.

For second grade the requirements cover practical arithmetic, history of the United States, English grammar, intermediate geography, and elementary algebra.

For first grade the applicant must pass on the above branches, also higher algebra, natural philosophy, and theory and practice of teaching.

Indorsement of State certificates—No provision is made for indorsement of State certificates or diplomas from other States.

ARIZONA.

1. County certificates—Two grades.

(a) First, for four years, and authorizes the holder to teach a grammar school.

(b) Second, for two years, and authorizes the holder to teach a primary school.

In addition to the eight legal common-school branches, an applicant for a first-grade certificate must pass in algebra, theory and practice of teaching, natural philosophy, and school law of Arizona.

2. Territorial diplomas—Granted by Territorial Board of Education.

(a) Educational diploma, for six years.

(b) Life diploma.

3. Territorial certificates—Granted by Territorial Board of Examiners.

(a) First, for four years.

(b) Second, for three years.

(c) Recommendations for life and educational diplomas.

ARKANSAS.

County certificates—Three grades.

(a) First, for two years.

(b) Second, for one year.

(c) Third, for six months.

State certificates — Granted for life by the State Superintendent to those who have taught twenty months successfully, and who pass examination in the common branches and "algebra, geometry, physics, rhetoric, mental philosophy, history, Latin, United States and State Constitutions, natural history, and the theory and art of teaching."

Indorsement of State certificates — Certificates from other States are not indorsed.

CALIFORNIA.*

1. County certificates — Two grades.

(a) High-school certificates, for six years.

(b) Grammar-school certificates, for three years.

(c) Primary-school certificates, for two years.

2. State educational diploma, granted for six years; may be issued to those who hold county high-school, grammar, county or city grade, and who have taught five years.

3. Life diplomas † — Two grades.

(a) First grade, authorizing the holder to teach in any primary, grammar or high school where the English language is taught.

(b) Second grade, authorizing the holder to teach in primary and grammar schools.

Indorsement of State certificates — Life certificates from other States are approved, and California State certificates are issued the holders.

COLORADO.

County certificates — Three grades.

(a) First, for two years.

(b) Second, for one year.

(c) Third, for six months.

State certificates — State diplomas ‡ are granted by the State Board of Education (a) to those who have had two years of successful experience, and who pass an examination prescribed by it; or, (b) upon recommendation of the State Board of Examiners, to those who have rendered "eminent educational service to the State."

Indorsement of State certificates — The State Board of Examiners

*Should a teacher resign his position without consent of the Trustees, the board granting him a certificate or diploma is authorized to annul the force of the same for one year.

†The applicant for life diploma must have had ten years of successful experience as a teacher.

‡The State Normal School diploma is a valid certificate throughout the State.

can recommend and the State Board of Education can issue a Colorado State certificate to the holder of one from another State.

CONNECTICUT.

Town certificates—Are granted by the Board of Visitors,* and are valid for one term for any school within the limits of the town.

State certificates—One grade granted by the State Board of Education to candidates passing in such branches and upon such terms as said Board may prescribe.

Indorsement—Certificates and diplomas issued by other State Boards are not approved.

DELAWARE.

County certificates†—Three grades.

(a) First, valid for three years.

(b) Second, on 90 per cent. of correct answers.

(c) Third, on 60 per cent. of correct answers.

State certificate—

Indorsement of State certificates—Certificates from other States are not accredited or indorsed.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

District certificates‡—Four classes.

(a) First, valid for teaching in any school from first to third grades, inclusive.

(b) Second, valid for teaching from first to fifth grades, inclusive.

(c) Third, valid for teaching from first to seventh grades, inclusive.

(d) Fourth, valid for teaching from first to eighth grades, inclusive.

Special certificates for grades above the eighth.

* The applicant "may be examined by—(a) State Board of Education; (b) School Visitors; (c) Board of Education; (d) Town Committee."

† "The School Committee may employ a female teacher (in respect to whom the qualifications of reading and writing may be sufficient) when and for such parts of the year as they deem it best to do so." (Revised Statutes.)

‡ Graduates of Washington Normal School and the normal schools of eighth, ninth, and tenth, may be appointed and assigned positions without examination. Graduates of approved normal schools stand on an equal footing with certificate holders.

Janitors as well as teachers must hold certificates from the Commissioner of Schools.

FLORIDA.

County certificates—Three grades.

(a) First, for four years, in any county in the State.

“The applicant must pass in three additional branches, with an average grade in all of 80 per cent., and with no branch falling below 60 per cent.”

(b) Second, for three years in any county in the State.

“The applicant must make an average of 75 per cent., and in no branch fall below 50 per cent.”

(c) Third, for two years, in the county in which it is issued.

“The applicant must make an average of 60 per cent., and must not fall below 40 per cent. in any one branch.”

State certificates—Two years.

(a) State certificate,* issued upon examination to applicants holding first-grade certificates, and who have taught at least twenty-four months, (eight in Florida on a first-grade certificate.)

(b) Life certificate, granted the holder of a State certificate “who has taught successfully in a high school in the State for a period of thirty months,” upon recommendation of three holders of State certificates.

Indorsement of State certificates—Certificates issued in other States are not indorsed.

GEORGIA.

County licenses—Three grades.†

(a) First, for three years.

(b) Second, for two years.

(c) Third, for one year.

Permanent State certificates—One grade, granted on papers filed in the county examination and exhibiting “unusual merit.” These papers are forwarded to the State School Commissioner, who passes upon them, and if worthy he issues the candidate a permanent State certificate.

Indorsement of State certificates—Certificates from other States are not accredited or indorsed.

* The branches required for a State certificate are geometry, trigonometry, physics, zoology, botany, Latin, rhetoric, English literature, mental science, and general history. The applicant must make an average of 85 per cent., and must not fall below 60 per cent. in any one branch.

† All grades can be used in any of the schools of the county, and may be used in other counties when indorsed by the School Commissioners thereof.

IDAHO.

County certificates — Three grades.

- (a) First, for two years.
- (b) Second, for one year.
- (c) Third, for six months.

State certificates — Two grades.

- (1) State certificate, for five years.*
- (2) State diploma, for life.†

Indorsement of State certificates — “The Board may issue certificates to persons holding State diplomas or State certificates from other States requiring similar qualifications.”

ILLINOIS.

County certificates ‡ — Two grades.

- (a) First, for two years.
- (b) Second, for one year.

State certificates — Two grades.

- (a) First, for five years.
- (b) Second, life certificates.

Indorsement of State certificates — Certificates from other States cannot be indorsed.

INDIANA.

County certificates — Four grades.

- (a) First, for thirty-six months.
- (b) Second, for twenty-four months.
- (c) Third, for twelve months.
- (d) Fourth, for six months. ¶

State certificates.

- (a) Life State license. §
- (b) Professional, for eight years. ¶¶

Indorsement of State certificates — Certificates issued by other State Boards are not accredited.

* Applicants must have taught three years.

† Applicants must have taught five years, two of which were in Idaho.

‡ Graduates of the county normals receive first-grade certificates, good for two years.

¶ The six-months license can be held and used only once, and the applicant must secure one of a next higher grade if he desires to teach.

§ Applicants for a life State license must have taught forty-eight months, sixteen of which must have been in Indiana.

¶¶ Applicants for a professional license must have held and taught on two thirty-six months county licenses.

KANSAS.

County certificates — Three grades.

- (a) First, for three years, on an average of 90 per cent., with nothing below 70 per cent.
- (b) Second, for two years, on an average of 80 per cent., with nothing below 60 per cent.
- (c) Third, for one year, on an average per cent. fixed by Examining Board.
- (d) Temporary, valid until the next regular quarterly examination, and can be issued only once in a county to the same person.

State certificates.*

- (a) Three-years State certificates,† granted applicants who have had two years' experience and who pass successful examinations in twenty-seven branches, or to graduates of approved institutions upon passing in the five professional branches, viz.: history of education, philosophy of education, school law, school management and methods. The same may be renewed without examination.
- (b) Life diplomas, granted to persons who have taught two years, upon passing examination with extraordinary percentage in certain specified branches.
- (c) Life certificates, granted to persons holding State certificates, after having taught two years during the time the certificate is in force.

Normal institute certificates † — Granted by the State Board.

- (a) Conductors', for one and five years.
- (b) Instructors', for one and three years.

Indorsement of State certificates — Residents of Kansas holding certificates issued by other States are entitled to the same privileges for securing State certificates as graduates of accredited schools, if the examinations upon which said certificates were issued were in all respects equal to those given in this State.

KENTUCKY.

County certificates — Three grades.

- (a) First, for four years, on an average over 85 per cent.
- (b) Second, for two years, on an average of 75 to 85 per cent.
- (c) Third, for one year, on an average from 65 to 75 per cent., and not renewable.

*The regular State certificates and diplomas are valid for both district and city schools.

†The State Normal certificates and diplomas are valid to teach in the common schools of the State.

State certificates.*

- (a) State certificate, for eight years.
- (b) State diploma, for life.

Indorsement of State certificates — Certificates issued in other States are not indorsed.

LOUISIANA.**County certificates — Three grades.†**

- (a) First grade, or high school.
- (b) Second grade, or grammar school.
- (c) Third grade, or elementary.

State certificates — Graduates of the Peabody State Normal, Nashville, Tenn., are entitled to a first-grade parish certificate, valid for four years, and renewable without examination.

Indorsement of State certificates — No State certificates are issued or indorsed.

MAINE.

Town certificates — One grade, granted by the Superintending School Committee,‡ and valid in the town where issued.

State certificates —

- (a) Probationary.
- (b) Permanent.

State certificates are granted on examination, and “indicate the grade of schools for which the person named is qualified to teach.”

MARYLAND.**County certificates — Two grades.‡**

- (a) First grade, on examination covering the additional branches bookkeeping, algebra, and natural philosophy.
- (b) Second grade, for six months.

State certificates —

- (a) Professional certificates, granted upon the grounds of “long experience and established reputation,” and valid for life unless revoked for cause.

*Extra branches required, English literature, elementary algebra, higher arithmetic, art of teaching, and psychology. The fee for a State certificate is \$5.

†There is a proportionate advance in salary according to the grade of certificate.

If there are two or more applications for the same school, a competitive examination is held, and the place is given to the most competent.

‡The Committee may indorse certificates issued by Normal schools.

§Examinations must be conducted by the Examiner, “in the presence of at least one member of the Board of County School Commissioners”; and when the Examiner is satisfied as to the candidate’s ability to successfully teach and govern a school, he may issue a county certificate good for five years.

- (b) County Examiner's certificates, granted to persons appointed to such office by the Board of County School Commissioners.

Indorsement of State certificates — Certificates issued in other States are not accredited.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Town certificates — Granted by the School Committee, upon written examination, and, if possible, after *observation** of the character of teaching done by the applicant.

State Normal School diplomas take the place of State certificates, and are valid for all grades of public schools in the commonwealth.

Indorsement of State certificates — Certificates issued by the Boards of Education of other States are not indorsed.

MICHIGAN.

County certificates — Three grades.

- (a) First, for four years.
- (b) Second, for three years.
- (c) Third, for one year.

State certificates — One grade, issued by the State Board to successful applicants who have had two years' experience.

Indorsement of State certificates — Certificates from other State Boards are not indorsed or accredited.

MINNESOTA.

County certificates — Three regular advertised examinations are held each year, and private examinations are given single applicants on proof that they could not be present at the regular examination. Three grades are issued :

- (a) First, for two years.
- (b) Second, for one year, and valid in the county.
- (c) Third, for six months, and valid only in a specified district.

State Normal diplomas † are good for two years, and equivalent to a first-grade certificate.

State certificates —

- (a) Elementary, for five years.
- (b) Advanced, for life.

* Much stress is placed upon the latter point as a means of determining the teacher's qualifications.

† These may be indorsed by the State Superintendent and President of Normal School.

Indorsement of State certificates from other States — Certificates are not indorsed.

MISSISSIPPI.

County certificates — Two grades.

(a) First, for two years, on an average of 85 per cent.

(b) Second, for three years, on an average of 90 per cent.

These can be renewed as long as the holder teaches. After five years of service under first-grade license the holder may be exempted from further examinations.

State certificates — No State certificates are issued, and those of other States are not indorsed.

MISSOURI.

County certificates * — Three grades.

(a) First, valid throughout the State for three years.

(b) Second, valid in the county where issued for two years.

(c) Third, valid in county where issued for one year.

State certificates † — Three grades, granted upon examinations in twenty-six branches.

(a) First, for three years.

(b) Second, for three years.

(c) Third, for life.

Indorsement of State certificates — Certificates issued in other States are not indorsed or accredited.

MONTANA.

County certificates — Three grades.

(a) First, for three years.

(b) Second, for two years.

(c) Third, for one year.

Each is valid in other counties on being indorsed by the County Superintendents thereof.

State certificates.

(a) State diplomas are issued to those who have taught five years or thirty-five months, ‡ and who pass satisfactory examinations in prescribed common-school branches, English literature, and mental philosophy.

* Candidates must pass satisfactory examination before the County Institute Board of Examiners and Instructors at the close of the summer Normal, and must receive from said Board a certificate of qualification.

† The law states the State Superintendent "shall have authority to examine teachers and grant certificates of qualification to those who pass a satisfactory examination," but does not classify certificates in grades.

‡ Twenty-one months of the same in Montana.

- (b) Life diplomas, to those who have taught ten years,* on examination in above branches and elements of botany, geology, political economy, zoölogy, and general history.
- (c) Diplomas of State schools have the validity of State certificates.

Indorsement of State certificates — Diplomas and State certificates from other State Boards may be indorsed.

NEBRASKA.

County certificates —

- (a) First, for two years.
- (b) Second, for one year.
- (c) Third, for six months.

State certificates — Graduates of approved colleges and universities are entitled to a professional certificate after having taught in a high school for three years.

Indorsement of State certificates — Certificates from other States are not honored.

NEVADA.

County certificates† —

- (a) First, for three years.‡
- (b) Second, for two years.

Indorsement of State certificates — A life State certificate or Normal School diploma issued in another State may be sufficient evidence for the issuance of a State certificate, without an examination of the applicant.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Town district — One grade, issued by Town Board.

State certificates — No State certificates are issued, and those of other States are not indorsed.

NEW JERSEY.

County certificates — Three grades.

- (a) First, for five years, and may be renewed.
- (b) Second, for three years, and for only grammar-grade work.

* Upon recommendation of the County Superintendent, accompanied by the applicant's original examination papers forwarded to the State Superintendent for inspection, the State Board of Education may indorse a county certificate, and thereby make it legal throughout the State.

† Graduates of the State University are entitled to first-grade certificates for life.

‡ Applicants for teachers' certificates must "swear that they have not fought a duel, nor been a party to one in any way."

- (c) Third, for one year, enabling holder to teach in an ungraded or private school.

State certificates — Three grades.

- (a) First, on an experience of five years, valid for life.
 (b) Second, on an experience of two years, valid for ten years.
 (c) Third,* valid for seven years.

Indorsement of State certificates — Certificates from other States may be indorsed and honored as valid certificates.

NEW MEXICO.

County certificates — “Three grades, as the Territorial Superintendent shall designate.”

NEW YORK.

County certificates † — Three grades.

- (a) First grade, valid from three to five years; and may be renewed from time to time, provided the holder has taught three, four or five years of its validity. If he has taught only three years, the consent of the State Superintendent to the renewal must be secured, but the same cannot be renewed for longer than three years. To secure a first grade, the candidate must attain a standing of at least 75 per cent. in arithmetic, geography, grammar, penmanship, methods, school economy, and orthography, and an average standing of at least 75 per cent. in the other subjects, viz., American history, algebra, bookkeeping, civil government, composition, current topics, drawing, physics, physiology and hygiene, and school law, and must have taught successfully two years.
- (b) Second grade, valid for two years, and can be renewed only upon examination. Applicant must have taught successfully three months, and must pass a satisfactory examination in branches required for first grade, except algebra, bookkeeping, and physics, unless omitted by the School Commissioner. Examinations for this grade are held six times a year. Applicants are permitted to carry grades of the required average if the same were recorded at the examination held not more than six months previous.

* Branches required for third-grade State certificate in addition to those for a first-grade county certificate, viz., psychology, geometry, chemistry, geology, botany, free-hand drawing. The second-grade State certificate requires the additional branches, philosophy of education and principles of manual and physical culture.

† Granted by the County Commissioner of Schools to those who do not hold State Superintendent certificates of qualification.

- (c) Third grade, valid for one year for a particular school or grade. No experience required. Must pass satisfactorily in the common English branches, American history, and school law. This certificate is not issued until after the successful applicant shall have made an engagement to teach a certain school as approved by the School Commissioner.

Training-class certificate—Valid for three years, and renewable under the same condition as first-grade certificate. Candidate must have attended training-school at least two terms, and must pass satisfactorily in all second-grade studies, and special subjects required to be pursued in teachers' training-classes.

Drawing certificate—Valid for three years, to teach drawing only, and renewable as first grade. Candidates must attain the standing required for a third-grade certificate, and in addition thereto attain a standing of at least 75 per cent. on a special paper in drawing.

Kindergarten certificate—Valid for three years, to teach only kindergarten subjects, and renewable under same conditions as a first-grade certificate. Candidate must have had one year's experience in professional training in kindergarten work in a State normal school, or class under the direction of the State Department of Education, and must pass or attain the standing of 75 per cent. each in methods, school economy, history of education, art of questioning, and in special subjects of kindergarten work and other prescribed professional branches.

Vocal music certificate—Valid for three years, entitling the holder to teach vocal music, and is renewable as first-grade certificate.

Temporary certificate—May be issued to qualified applicant for a term of six months, by the State Superintendent, upon recommendation of the County Commissioners.

State certificates—

- (a) State certificates, valid for life, are issued on examination.
(b) "College graduates' certificates," granted without examination to college and university graduates.

Examinations are held annually. The papers of applicants are sent to the State Superintendent for gradation and filing expense. Applicants must have taught successfully three years.

Indorsement of State certificates—Certificates or diplomas issued by Boards of Education of other States may be indorsed by the State Superintendent if in his judgment the holder is in every way worthy.

NORTH CAROLINA.

County certificates.*

- (a) First, granted on an average of 90 per cent.
- (b) Second, granted on an average of 80 per cent.
- (c) Third, granted on an average of 70 per cent.

State certificates — No State certificates are issued, and those of other States are not indorsed.

NORTH DAKOTA.†

County certificates — Three grades.

- (a) First, valid upon indorsement by the Superintendent of any county in the State, for three years from date of issue, and may be renewed without an examination once thereafter.
- (b) Second, valid for two years from date of issue, upon same conditions as first-grade certificates.
- (c) Third, for one year from date of issue, and good in the county in which it was issued.

State certificates — Two grades.

- (a) First, for life.
- (b) Second, for five years.

Fee for State certificate is \$5.

Indorsement of State certificates — Certificates from other States are not approved by indorsement.

OHIO.

County certificates — Three grades.

- (a) First, for three years.
- (b) Second, for two years.
- (c) Third, for one year.

Certificates, valid for five years, may be granted applicants who have taught three years next preceding each examination, twelve months of which time must have been in one place. This may be given without examination by the examining board.

Indorsement of State certificates — Certificates issued by other State Boards are not indorsed.

OKLAHOMA.

County certificates — Three grades.

- (a) First grade, granted on an average of 90 per cent. with no branch below 70 per cent., to applicants 18 years of age who have taught successfully three months.

*All certificates shall be valid for one year, and only in the county where issued. Teachers holding third-grade certificates receive \$15 per month; second-grade, \$25 per month, and first-grade, an amount per month as may be agreed.

†Teachers are required by law to attend teachers' associations, and pursue the course of study outlined by the State Teachers' Reading Circle.

- (b) Second grade, granted on an average of 80 per cent. with no branch below 60 per cent., to applicants 16 years of age.
- (c) Third grade, granted on an average of 70 per cent. with no branch below 50 per cent.

Temporary certificates are granted on request of a District Board to the County Superintendent, and are valid until the next regular examination.

OREGON.

County certificates — Three grades.*

- (a) First, for three years, granted on an average of 90 per cent. with nothing below 70 per cent. The applicant must have taught successfully one year.
- (b) Second, for two years, granted on an average of 80 per cent. with nothing below 60 per cent. The applicant must have taught successfully for three months.
- (c) Third, for one year, granted on an average of 70 per cent. with nothing below 40 per cent.

State certificates.†

- (a) After having held a first-grade and taught successfully for three years, the applicant may receive, upon recommendation of County Superintendent and Board of Examiners, a first-grade State certificate without examination, good for two years.
- (b) After having held a State certificate and taught successfully for four years, and having passed an examination in book-keeping, composition, and physical geography, with an average of 85 per cent. and nothing below 75 per cent., he is entitled to a State diploma, good for four years.
- (c) After having held a State diploma, taught successfully six years, and passed examination in algebra, English literature, Oregon school law, theory and practice, and general history, with an average of 90 per cent. and nothing below 75 per cent., he may receive a State life diploma.

PENNSYLVANIA.

County certificates.‡

- (a) First grade, professional, good for the term of the officer issuing it, plus one year.

* Teachers are not permitted to hold and use more than one each of the second and third-grade certificates. Teachers are required to advance from one grade to a higher upon expiration of the certificate held.

† State certificates are only issued to persons holding State papers from other States, and in order to receive State diplomas and State life diplomas such applicant must pass the required examination. The fee for a State certificate is \$4, State diploma \$6, and life diploma \$10.

‡ Certificates are granted by County, Borough and Township Superintendents.

- (b) Second grade, provisional, good for one year in a particular district.

State permanent certificates are granted to persons holding a valid professional certificate upon recommendation of school officers and examination by a committee appointed by the State Superintendent. This certificate is valid perpetually in the county where issued, and for one year in any other county.

RHODE ISLAND.

Town certificates — One grade, granted by Town Committee, or by Trustees of the Normal School, and are valid for one year, or such time as may be specified in said certificate.

State certificates — The Board of Education does not issue State certificates, nor indorse those granted by other State Boards.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

County certificates — One grade, granted for two years, "setting forth the branches he or she may be capable of teaching"; said certificate may be renewed by the County Board of Examiners without examination of the holder.

State certificates.*

- (a) State certificates, granted by the State Board of Examiners upon examination, and valid for two years.
- (b) Life diploma, granted by said Board on recommendation of the faculties of the Normal Institutes.†

Indorsement of State certificates — Certificates issued in other States are not honored by indorsement.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

County certificates — Three grades.

- (a) First grade,‡ valid in any county in the State, for a term of three years.
- (b) Second grade,§ for two years in the county where issued.
- (c) Third grade,|| for not longer than one year for such school as the County Superintendent may designate.

State certificates — One grade, valid for five years, is granted upon

* Applicants must be able to pass a satisfactory examination on general and State law, besides in scholastic branches.

† A life diploma is issued after attending three successive institutes.

‡ The examination papers of the applicant are graded by the County Superintendent, forwarded by him to the State Superintendent for review, and if satisfactory the latter officer issues said certificate.

§ Second and third-grade certificates are issued directly by the County Superintendent.

successful examination to those having had three years' experience as a teacher.

Indorsement of State certificates — Certificates from other States cannot be accredited or indorsed.

TENNESSEE.

County certificates — A county certificate of qualification is granted by the County Superintendent, under regulations of the State Superintendent.

State Normal School diploma — Is the only certificate valid throughout the State. To the holders thereof County Superintendents must issue, without examination, a county certificate.

Indorsement of State certificates — Certificates issued by the Boards of other States are not indorsed.

TEXAS.

County certificates — Three grades.

- (a) First, for one, two or three years, according to per cent. received in examination; salary limited to \$75 per month.
- (b) Second, for one or two years, upon above conditions; salary limited to \$50 per month.
- (c) Third, for one year; salary limited to \$30 per month.

Certificates are good in county where issued.

State certificates — Diplomas from any Texas State Normal, from Peabody Normal School, Nashville, Tenn., North Texas Normal College, Denton, Texas, and Coronal Institute, San Marcos, Texas, "shall rank as permanent State certificates." A first-grade certificate granted by any Texas State Normal shall be valid for two years, and a second-grade issued by such institution shall be in force for two years from date of issuance.

Indorsement of State certificate — Certificates or diplomas from other State Boards are not indorsed.

UTAH.

County certificates —

- (a) Primary.
- (b) Grammar.
- (c) First grade.

All are valid for one year.

State certificates —

- (a) State certificate, valid for five years.
- (b) Life diplomas —
 - (1) High school.
 - (2) Grammar school.

VERMONT.

County certificates — Three grades.*

- (a) First, to those having taught forty weeks, with grade per cent. satisfactory to the State Superintendent, and is valid for five years in any town in the State.
- (b) Second, to those having taught twelve weeks, with grade per cent. satisfactory to the State Superintendent, and is valid for two years in any town in the State.
- (c) Third, for one year for a particular school.

State certificates are issued to graduates of Normal Schools of Vermont and approved Normal Schools of other States.

Indorsement of State certificates — Certificates granted in other States are not indorsed.

VIRGINIA.

County certificates — Three grades.

- (a) First, for three years, renewable for two years, and good in any other county or city when indorsed by the State Superintendent.
- (b) Second, for two years.
- (c) Third, in the county or city where issued.

State certificates —

- (a) Professional certificates, for seven years.
- (b) Life diplomas, given on examination in branches required for first-grade county certificates and such other branches as the State Superintendent may require.

Indorsement of State certificates — Certificates granted by the State Boards of other States are not approved or indorsed.

WASHINGTON.

County certificates —

- (a) First, for four years.
- (b) Second, for two years.
- (c) Third, for one year.

State certificates —

- (a) State certificates, granted on examination in required branches, to holders of State Normal diplomas, or State certificates or diplomas, to those who have taught twenty-seven months, nine months in the State. The same are valid for five years.
- (b) Life diplomas, issued by the State Board to those who have taught successfully for ten years, one in the State.

*The county certificates of the first and second grade, though granted by the County Examiner, are in reality State certificates to all intents and purposes. No person, except the Principal of a high-grade graded school, is permitted to teach without a certificate.

Indorsement of State certificates—The State Board may approve certificates or diplomas issued by other State Boards of Education upon work completed having equal rank.

WEST VIRGINIA.

County certificates—Three grades.

- (a) First, on an average of 90 per cent., not less than 70 per cent. in any one branch, valid for four years; holder entitled to \$25 a month.
- (b) Second, on an average of 80 per cent., not less than 70 per cent., good for two years; holder entitled to \$22 a month.
- (c) Third, on an average of 70 per cent., not less than 60 per cent. in any one; holder entitled to \$18 a month.

State certificates—

- (a) First class, for twelve years.
- (b) Second class, for six years.

Indorsement of State certificates—Certificates from other States are not recognized.

WISCONSIN.*

County certificates—Three grades.

- (a) First, for four years.
- (b) Second, for two years.
- (c) Third, for one year.

State certificates—

- (a) Unlimited State certificate.
- (b) Countersigned diplomas of the State University and State Normal Schools.

Indorsement of State certificates—Certificates granted in other States are not indorsed.

WYOMING.

County certificates—Three grades.

- (a) First, for two years.
- (b) Second, for eighteen months.
- (c) Third, for one year.

State certificates—Granted by the Superintendent of Public Instruction "to teachers of proper learning and ability."

Indorsement of State certificates—Certificates issued in other States are not approved or indorsed.

*Principals of high schools having four-years courses of study must be graduates of the State University, State Normal School, or approved colleges, or must hold an unlimited State certificate.

Principals of high schools having a three-years course must be graduates from the elementary course of the State Normals, or must hold unlimited State certificates.

MAINTENANCE.

THE creation of the American school system has been the question ever demanding the attention and action of our wisest legislators, philanthropists, and most scholarly educators since the formation of the Union.

The first and most important problem that presented itself for a solution was one of financial support for the schools of the new country. Early in the eighteenth century the New England colonies began to devise means for the permanent support of their town and parish schools.

LAND GRANTS.—The most substantial gifts on the part of some of the colonies consisted of ample appropriations of land. This was sold or leased to the early settlers, and only interest or rental thereof was used in the support of the schools. In 1733, Connecticut began to lay her foundations for school maintenance by setting apart a portion of her lands in the then Northwest Territory "to the perpetual use of the schools." Both Massachusetts and Connecticut possessed by right of royal grant, large tracts in this territory, afterwards known as the "Western Reserve." After peace was declared, these States ceded their rights therein to the United States, with a reservation by the latter State of a triangular tract in the northeastern part, bounded by Pennsylvania on the east and Lake Erie on the north and west. In 1795, Connecticut sold this to the Govern-

ment, received a million dollars for her right and title, and therewith created the bulk of her permanent school fund. In 1786, the Legislature of New York passed an act appropriating for "gospel and school purposes" "two lots in each township of the unoccupied lands." In 1801 this was increased by a gift of half a million acres of lands, as yet unsettled and not appropriated for other State purposes. Upon her admission, the State of Maine set apart and appropriated for school purposes the proceeds of twenty townships of unsold and unoccupied lands. The funds in both Maine and Connecticut were distributed among the towns. These managed the investment and received the interest proceeds thereof. Early in the century, Georgia made ample land endowments for the support of her academies.

VARIOUS MEANS OF SUPPORT.—In the remaining thirteen original colonies, and States created therefrom, various other plans were devised for the support of their school systems. By an act of her Legislature in 1821, New Hampshire levied a general bank tax of one-half of one per cent. upon capital invested. From the beginning, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania have supplemented their local school revenues by legislative appropriations—the former by \$100,000 and the latter by \$1,000,000, annually. Vermont and Maryland have supported their schools by various methods of taxation and State appropriations. The school fund of New Jersey was begun in 1810, and was soon supplemented by granting optional taxes to the various townships for pauper education. In 1837, the State of Delaware began the foundation of her permanent school fund by

making investments in bank stock and issuing State bonds. The beginning of the "literary fund" in Virginia dates back to 1810; of the school fund of South Carolina, to 1811; and that of North Carolina, to 1825. At first, the proceeds of the literary fund in Virginia were devoted exclusively to the education of the poor. This fund, beginning with a State appropriation, amounted to \$2,000,000 in 1812. The territory belonging to Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia was ceded to the General Government, and subsequently converted into the States of Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky, respectively. Alabama started her school fund by an ample appropriation of land. In the case of Tennessee, Congress passed an act in 1806 granting the State the power to appropriate the thirty-sixth section in each township to the support of her common schools, and likewise it appropriated 100,000 acres to each of the colleges and academies within the limits of the State. This trust was badly managed, and subsequently came to naught. Tennessee made a purchase of stock in the Bank of Tennessee in 1846, and thereby laid the foundation of her present school fund. The State permitted the dividends of the same to accumulate in her favor, and otherwise increased it by State appropriations and concessions. In the State of Kentucky, the fund was derived from the sale of lands granted by the United States. The interest and rental revenue of these, increased by dividends of the "Bank of the Commonwealth," are distributed annually to the various counties for the support of the schools.

As will be seen by the following outline and table

showing lands appropriated by act of the Northwest Ordinance and subsequent Congressional acts, ample provisions have been made for the support of the common schools and higher institutions of learning in those States and Territories* receiving said gifts. These magnificent appropriations by the General Government, when increased many fold by local and State taxes, make a sum spent for public education in the United States far greater than that given by any other country of the civilized world.

No attempt has been made to give any historical sketch of the origin and development of higher institutions of learning of the various States.

Table B shows the comparative support given by the United States to the common schools, universities, and agricultural and mechanical colleges of the several States.

The State Normal Schools are supported most largely by direct State appropriations or general tax levies, while in a few instances they receive the proceeds of special public land grants. † As a matter of information, the State Normal School appropriations for 1893 are given in the same table *in toto* for each State.

*In all Territories the 16th and 36th sections are reserved, and will be granted to the States upon their admission.

†The Kansas State Normal School is partially supported by the interest on the proceeds of 37,380 acres of land adjacent to salt springs, granted by special acts of the State Legislature.

OUTLINE OF MAINTENANCE.**ALABAMA.****1. By grants.**

- (a) Six per cent. interest on proceeds of lands intrusted or given to the State by the United States, or rents on the same if unsold.
- (b) Proceeds of the 16th section trust fund.
- (c) Four per cent. interest on surplus-revenue fund until called for by the United States.
- (d) Proceeds on lands given or bequeathed to the State by individuals.
- (e) Proceeds on estates of persons who die without will or heir.
- (f) Legislative appropriation of \$350,000 annually.

The interest revenues, State taxes and appropriations are apportioned by the State Superintendent to the various counties in proportion to their school population. Funds unused revert to the State treasury, and are reapportioned.

2. By taxation.

- (a) Poll-tax — An annual poll-tax of \$1.50 is levied by the General Assembly on each male citizen.
- (b) Licenses and dog tax.
- (c) District tax — Local district taxes are levied by Township Trustees.

ARIZONA.***1. By grants.**

- (a) Interest or rental proceeds of all property escheating to the State.
- (b) Moneys derived from fines, forfeitures, and gambling licenses.

All these moneys and Territorial school taxes are apportioned by the State Superintendent among the several counties, according to the school census of each, whenever \$2,000 shall have accumulated in the State treasury. The County Superintendents reapportion the amounts to the districts.

2. By taxation.

- (a) A Territorial tax of three cents on each \$100 of taxable property in the Territory is levied and collected as other taxes.

* On being admitted as a State, Arizona will receive public-land grants under Congressional act.

- (b) A county tax is levied annually by the Board of Supervisors, the rate of taxation being not less than 30 cents nor more than 80 cents on \$100 of taxable property.

ARKANSAS.**1. By grants.**

- (a) "Proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to the State, and not otherwise appropriated."
- (b) "All moneys, stocks, bonds, lands and other property now belonging to any fund for the purpose of education."
- (c) Proceeds of lands and personal property falling to the State by escheat.
- (d) Proceeds from sale of estrays.
- (e) Ten per cent. of net proceeds from sales of all State lands.
- (f) Gifts made to the State not otherwise appropriated.

These constitute the principal of the common school fund, and are invested by the School Fund Commissioners, consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State, and State Superintendent. The interest proceeds and State school taxes are apportioned by the State Superintendent, and paid out by the State Treasurer on warrant of the Auditor of State.

2. By taxation.

- (a) State tax — Not to exceed two mills on the dollar is levied on all taxable property of the State.
- (b) Poll-tax of one dollar on every male inhabitant over 21 years of age.

CALIFORNIA.**1. By grant.**

- (a) Proceeds from the unsold portion of 500,000 acres granted by act of Congress.
- (b) Proceeds from the sales of the 16th and 36th sections of each township.
- (c) All estates of persons dying without heirs.
- (d) A per cent., as may be granted, on the sale of public lands within the State.
- (e) Rental revenue of unsold lands.

These proceeds constitute the permanent school fund of the State, the interest of which is apportioned by the State Superintendent. He draws a warrant on the State Comptroller, and forwards the same to the County Treasurer.

2. By taxation.

- (a) Poll-tax of \$2 per male, if paid before first Monday in July; and if after that date, \$3 per poll.

(b) County school tax.

- (1) The County Board of Supervisors calculate \$500 per teacher in counties having less than 200,000 inhabitants, and after deducting the State apportionment the balance is the minimum of county school fund needed.
 - (2) In counties having less than 100,000 inhabitants, the Board of Supervisors must levy annually not to exceed the maximum rate of 50 cents to \$100 of taxable property in the county.
- (c) District tax** — For the erection and maintenance of school buildings and purchase of apparatus. It is assessed by call of Board of School Trustees and vote of electors.

COLORADO.**1. By grants.**

- (a) Proceeds of sections 16 and 36 of each township, and where sold, their equivalent.
- (b) Proceeds of 500,000 acres, granted by act of Congress.
- (c) Lands escheating to the State.
- (d) Grants and bequests for educational purposes.

This school land is sold at public sale at not less than \$2.50 per acre, and the proceeds constitute the permanent school fund. This is invested in securities, and the interest proceeds are apportioned to the various counties by the State Superintendent.

2. By taxation.

- (a) County tax — An amount sufficient for all purposes is decided upon by the district meeting and certified to the County Commissioners. These make a levy for school purposes of not less than two mills on the dollar, and may also make a special school-tax levy of not exceeding fifteen mills on the dollar.*
- (b) Special tax — The County Commissioners may increase the rate from two to five mills, so as to raise taxes sufficient to defray all school expenses.

CONNECTICUT.**1. By grants.**

- (a) Money distributed by the United States treasury among the States by act of 1836.†

* The County Superintendent bases the calculation for levies upon a four-months school at \$10 per month to each district in the county.

† All money in the United States treasury, except \$5,000,000, was distributed as a trust fund among the States in proportion to their representation in Congress. In Connecticut, a proportionate part was deposited with the towns and managed by agents appointed by the town. The funds were returnable, on the faith of the State, to the United States treasury upon request therefrom. The condition of the loan to the State was, that the entire income should be appropriated annually for support of the town schools; but Connecticut diverted a part of the trust, and used the same for internal improvements and general purposes.

- (b) One dollar and fifty cents per pupil is paid out of the general State treasury, and is distributed among the towns.

2. By taxation.

Town tax — (1) On polls rated at \$100.

(2) On real estate and personal property.

(3) On manufacturing and mechanical business.

(4) On mercantile business carried on in the district by non-residents.

Taxes are levied by town assessor, collected by town, city, or borough collector, and paid into the town treasury.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1. By grants.

- (a) All fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed in the District for violation of the laws of the United States within said District.

This fund is distributed as follows: One-half to the city of Washington, one-fourth to Georgetown, and one-fourth to the District schools without the limits of the above-named cities.

- (b) Proceeds from the sale of certain lots of ground set apart and appropriated for school purposes by special acts of Congress.

2. By taxation.

District tax — The District may levy a tax on all property in Washington, Georgetown, and without said cities, not to exceed 50 cents on \$100 for buildings and general support of schools.

DELAWARE.

1. By grants.*

- (a) Dividends on the investments of \$5,000 in shares of Farmers Bank stock, made under act of 1836, and other bank stock secured, or other property.

- (b) Interest on State bonds due the school fund.

- (c) Interest on money loaned the county of Sussex.

- (d) Marriage and town licenses.

The interest proceeds and revenues are apportioned among the counties of the State by the Trustees of the School Fund.

2. By taxation.

District tax.

- (a) \$150 per district in Newcastle county.

*"The County Levy Court orders the Treasurer of the county to pay 50 cents per white scholar to the teacher of a Sabbath school, the same having been maintained three months or more in the year. The whole sum in each county thus expended must not exceed \$500 per annum."

(b) \$120 per district in Kent county.

(c) \$60 per district in Sussex county.

Must be levied and assessed by School Commissioners of each district, but may be increased by special act of the Legislature.

FLORIDA.

1. By grants.

(a) Proceeds of all lands which have been or may be granted the State by the General Government.

(b) Donations to the State, without specified purpose.

(c) Proceeds of escheats.

(d) Twenty-five per cent. of sales of State lands.

(e) State appropriations.

This remains an undiminished, inviolate fund, which cannot be decreased, and is known as the "State school fund." It is managed by the State Board of Education, and the interest and State tax are distributed by the State Superintendent.

2. By taxation.

(a) A State tax of one mill on all taxable property in the State.

(b) County tax — Each county shall assess and collect for support of public free schools, not less than three nor more than five mills on the dollar.

(c) A capitation tax of one dollar is levied on all persons between the ages of 20 and 50.

All interest, revenue and taxes are distributed to the various districts by the County Boards of Education.

GEORGIA.

1. By grants.

(a) Dividends on stock in the Bank of Georgia.

(b) Dividends on stock in the Bank of Augusta.

(c) Dividends on stock in Georgia Railroad and Banking Company.

(d) One-half the rental proceeds or annual net earnings of the Western & Atlantic Railroad.

(e) Net proceeds of fees from inspection of oils and fertilizers.

(f) Net proceeds from the hire of State prisoners.

(g) Donations or bequests of money or personal property for educational purposes.

This fund is invested by the State Board of Education or held in trust by the State Treasurer, and both principal and interest are paid out on order of the Board to the various counties in accordance with

an apportionment made by the State School Commissioner, State Treasurer, and Comptroller General.

2. By taxation.

- (a) A State tax may be levied by the State Legislature.
- (b) A poll-tax is levied on every male inhabitant.
- (c) A special tax is levied on shows and exhibitions.
- (d) Liquor license fees.
- (e) Commutation tax for release from military service.

IDAHO.

1. By grants.

- (a) Proceeds of all lands granted by the General Government.
- (b) All moneys accruing to the State from the estates of all persons dying without heirs.

This fund remains inviolate. The principal cannot be diminished, neither can it nor the interest thereof be used for any other than the purpose specified in the law, and the State shall make good all losses to this permanent school fund. The interest of the school fund and "taxes collected by the State for the support of the common schools" are apportioned by the State Superintendent to the various counties in proportion to the number of children of school age in each. The Superintendent of each county apportions to the Treasurer of each district its quota of school funds.

2. By taxation.

County tax—The Board of Commissioners of each county makes a levy of not less than five nor more than ten mills on the dollar for school purposes.

ILLINOIS.

1. By grants.

- (a) The 16th section of each Congressional township, and a proportionate part of each fractional Congressional township not containing said section.
- (b) Three per cent. interest on the school fund proper derived from sales of public lands in the State ($\frac{1}{4}$ excepted).
- (c) Six per cent. interest per annum on surplus revenue distributed by act of Congress, 1836.

The interest revenue is apportioned to the several counties by the Auditor of Public Accounts, in proportion to the schools in each.

2. By taxation.

- (a) State tax—A two-mill tax on each dollar's valuation.

- (b) District, village and city tax—The Directors determine and certify the amount necessary for support and building purposes, and levy "not to exceed 2 per cent. for educational and 3 per cent. for building purposes." This certificate is forwarded to the Township Trustee. He files with the County Clerk an assessment of property made by the Assessor. Upon this return the County Clerk lists the same and gives to the County Collector. He furnishes it to the Township Treasurer, who proceeds to collect the taxes.

INDIANA.

1. By grants.

(1) "Common School Fund"—

- (a) Proceeds of surplus revenue fund.
- (b) Proceeds of saline fund.
- (c) Proceeds of bank tax fund.
- (d) Proceeds from sale of county seminaries; also moneys and properties previously held by the same.
- (e) Fines, forfeitures, and lands escheating to the State on account of death of heir or kindred.
- (f) Proceeds of lands granted the State without specific purpose.
- (g) Proceeds of sale of swamp lands granted to the State by Congressional act of 1850.

The County Auditors manage and invest the principal of the "common-school fund," and receive 1 per cent. for management thereof.

(2) "Congressional Township Fund"—Derived from the sale of the 16th section of each Congressional township.

The Township Trustee has full charge of renting and selling Congressional township lands. The funds derived from these sales are turned over to the County Auditor, who invests the same.

2. By taxation.

- (a) "Common-school fund"—Taxes assessed upon corporations.
- (b) "School revenue for tuition"—Income from liquor licenses.
- (c) State tax—Sixteen cents on each \$100 worth of taxable property, and fifty cents on each poll.
- (d) Local tax for tuition (in townships, towns and cities)—Twenty-five cents on each \$100 of taxable property, and twenty-five cents on each poll.
- (e) Special tax (in townships, towns and cities)—For buildings, apparatus and fuel—
 - (1) Not to exceed 50 cents on each \$100 of assessable property.

- (2) Not to exceed \$1 on each poll.
- (3) For debts, not to exceed 25 cents on each \$100 of property.

IOWA.

1. By grants.

- (a) Five per cent. of the net proceeds of the public lands in the State of Iowa.
- (b) Proceeds of sale of 500,000 acres of land granted by act of Congress in 1841.
- (c) Proceeds of properties of deceased persons escheating to the State.
- (d) Proceeds of 16th section in each township.

2. By taxation.

- (a) County tax — Not less than one mill nor more than three mills on each dollar of real and personal property, levied by the Board of Supervisors.
- (b) District tax — The district can vote a tax of 10 mills for buildings and equipment, etc.; provided, (1) that the contingent fund does not exceed \$5 per pupil, and (2) that the teachers' fund, including the State apportionment, does not exceed \$15 per pupil.

Permanent funds in possession of the several counties, and lands therein, are managed by the Boards of Supervisors, and the proceeds are made payable to the County Treasurer. Losses in funds are audited by the State Auditor. Whenever such amount is more than \$1,000, the Auditor issues 8 per cent. State bonds to cover said loss, and a sum necessary to cover interest on said bonds is appropriated out of the State treasury.

KANSAS.

1. By grants.

- (a) Proceeds from the sale of Congressional grant of 500,000 acres.
- (b) Proceeds from the sale of 16th and 36th sections in each Congressional township.
- (c) Property of "persons dying without will or heir."
- (d) "Such per cent. as may be granted by Congress on the sale of lands in this State."

The permanent school fund is invested by the State School Fund Commission, consisting of the Secretary of State, State Superintendent, and Attorney General, and must remain inviolate. The interest is apportioned by the State Superintendent to the several counties, in proportion to the school population.

- (e) Commutation tax for release from military duty.

(f) Proceeds from stray sales.

(g) Fines for infraction of State laws.

2. By taxation.

District tax*—The several districts in their annual meetings levy a tax upon the property of the districts (limited by law to 2 per cent.), to aid in the support of the schools. The same is reported by the District Clerk to the County Clerk, and is by him placed on the tax-roll, to be collected as other taxes of the county.

KENTUCKY.

1. By grants.

(a) State bonds—Six per cent. interest on the bonds of the commonwealth for \$1,327,000.

(b) Bank stock—Dividends on \$73,500 stock of the Bank of Kentucky.

(c) Surplus revenue—Six per cent. on the unpaid surplus due the counties by the commonwealth, executed as a bonded debt of \$381,986.08.

(d) Congressional appropriation—Six per cent. interest on \$606,641.03 received from United States by act of Congress March 2, 1891.

(e) Proceeds from fines, forfeitures, and licenses.

2. By taxation.

State tax—An annual State tax of twenty-two cents on each \$100 is levied on all real and personal property.

The interest proceeds of these funds and the State school tax are apportioned by the State Superintendent to the various counties in proportion to the school census of each, and are distributed by the Auditor of Public Accounts on successive warrants issued by the State Superintendent.

LOUISIANA.

1. By grants.

(a) Proceeds of sales of the 16th section of every Congressional township.

(b) Proceeds from leases of school lands.

All these are turned into the State treasury and credited to the township in which the land is situated. The township receives 6 per cent. per annum from the State on moneys placed to its credit.

(c) Donations by private individuals.

(d) State appropriations.

*In first- and second-class cities the levy is made by Boards of Education, and is limited to 8 mills in cities of the first class and to 15 mills in cities of the second class, unless otherwise authorized by special legislation.

These school revenues, donations, State appropriations and taxes are apportioned by the State Superintendent among the several parishes in proportion to the number of children in each.

2. By taxation.

(a) State tax—A capitation tax of \$1 is levied on all males over twenty-one years of age.

(b) Parish tax—A parish tax of not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ nor more than 10 mills on the dollar is levied by the Police Jury or Trustees of the various parishes.

Proceeds from tax are credited and used in parishes where levied and collected.

MAINE.

1. By grants.

An equivalent to 6 per cent. on all moneys derived from the sales of school lands.

This is invested in 6 per cent. securities. The interest proceeds are annually apportioned by the State Treasurer to the various towns of the State, and may be withheld by the State Treasurer, on order of the Governor and Council, if said town has neglected to levy and expend school money as required by law.

2. By taxation.

(a) State tax—One mill on \$1 is assessed on all of the property of the State.

(b) Bank tax—All taxes paid by banks, and one-half of all taxes paid by savings banks are used for school purposes.

(c) Town tax—Each town must levy and collect for the support of the schools therein not less than 80 cents per annum for each inhabitant.

MARYLAND.

1. By grants.

State tax and free-school fund comprises all taxes levied by the Legislature, and all property, money and funds vested in the County Board of School Commissioners. This constitutes the free-school fund.

2. By taxation.

(a) County tax—County Commissioners are authorized to levy and collect sufficient tax to supplement the county's proportion of State school fund in order to make adequate the amount for proper maintenance of schools in the county, provided that said levy shall not exceed 10 cents on each \$100 of taxable property.

(b) Special taxes—Levied by any "election or school-house district for educational purposes connected with these districts."

These revenues and taxes are collected by and paid out on order of the Board of County School Commissioners, drawn on the Treasurer of said Board.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. By grants.

- (a) "All moneys in the treasury derived from the sale of lands in the State of Maine." (Legislative act of 1834.)
- (b) "Fifty per cent. of all moneys thereafter to be received from the sale of lands in Maine."
- (c) "Proceeds from the claims of the State on the Government of the United States for military service."

The permanent fund derived from these three sources was limited to \$1,000,000.

- (d) From transfer of shares owned by the commonwealth in the Western Railroad Corporation. (Legislative act of 1854.)
- (e) All lands which may otherwise be given the State.
- (f) Returns from the sinking fund levied to replace funds obtained from the sale of "Back Bay" lands, and used by the State "for recruiting and sending forward troops."
- (g) Returns of war claims and direct taxes levied by the United States on the State.

These constitute a permanent school fund, which is safely invested by the secretary of the State Board and State Treasurer, upon approval of the Governor and Council. The Commissioners must report the condition of the fund each year to the General Court. The interest is distributed among the several towns, and held by the town treasurers, "subject to the order of the School Committee." "Three-fourths of the income must be applied to the support of the schools, and the whole may be." It is distributed according to the following plan:

One-half of the annual income is apportioned as follows: Every town maintaining school the requisite thirty-six weeks, and having a property valuation that does not exceed \$500,000, shall receive \$275; that does not exceed \$1,000,000, shall receive \$200; that does not exceed \$2,000,000, shall receive \$100; and not to exceed \$3,000,000, shall receive \$50. The remaining one-half is distributed among all towns *pro rata*, as are their local school taxes, one-third, one-fourth, one-fifth, or one-sixth of all taxes levied in said towns.

2. By taxation.

Town tax—In order to receive the benefit of a State apportionment, each town must levy and collect at least \$3 for each pupil between the ages of five and fifteen years.

MICHIGAN.

1. By grants.

(a) Proceeds of lands granted by the United States under Congressional acts of 1841, and subsequent grants.

(b) Proceeds of gifts of private property.

(c) Proceeds of lands without clear titles.

The interest from invested proceeds constitutes the "primary school fund"; is apportioned by the State Superintendent and distributed by warrants upon the State Treasurer, drawn by the Auditor General.

2. By taxation.

(a) State tax—An annual State tax is levied by the Legislature, and used in paying the interest on the primary and other school funds.

(b) Township tax—The Township Supervisor in each township must levy a one-mill tax upon all property, and report valuation of all the property in each district to the Township Clerk.

(c) District tax—The Township Supervisor must assess taxes voted by each district. These are collected and turned over to the Township Treasurer.

This, with county taxes and school funds, are apportioned by the County Superintendent to his township, and the Township Clerk reapportions to each district.

MINNESOTA.

1. By grants.

(a) Proceeds from the sale of the 16th and 36th sections in each Congressional township, granted by act of Congress.

The principal remains an undiminished permanent fund, and is loaned at 5 per cent. to the various counties and school districts by the State Investment Board, consisting of the Governor, Auditor of State, and State Treasurer.

(b) Income arising from the lease of unsold school land.

(c) Fines, money obtained for issuing licenses, and from sales of estrays.

2. By taxation.

(a) State tax—A State tax of one mill on the dollar is levied on all taxable property of the State.

(b) Local mill tax—A local mill tax is levied by the County Commissioners, and is collected and distributed by the County Auditor.

- (c) District tax—A district tax is levied by District Trustees, sufficient to supplement the school funds derived from other sources, and to maintain the school the requisite legal time.

MISSISSIPPI.

1. By grants.

- (a) Proceeds from the sale of the 16th section.
(b) Proceeds from the leasing of school lands, in which the title is in dispute, or the records establishing the title have been destroyed or lost.

These revenues are collected by the County Supervisors, paid into the county treasury, and credited to the township in which the lands are situated. These constitute the State school fund, and are loaned at 6 per cent., secured by first mortgage on real estate.

2. By taxation.

County tax—(1) County Supervisors may levy a tax upon the taxable property of the county outside of separate school districts, and (2) an additional poll-tax of \$1 is levied on each male inhabitant.

Special taxes may be levied for the support of public schools after four months of school have been maintained by State funds and county taxes.

MISSOURI.*

1. By grants.

(1) State School Fund †—

- (a) Proceeds of lands granted or that may be granted by acts of Congress.
(b) "All moneys, stocks, bonds, lands and other property now belonging to any fund for the purpose of education."
(c) "Net proceeds of the State tobacco warehouse."
(d) Proceeds from the sale of lands escheated.

These proceeds are invested by the State Board of Education in bonds of the United States, bonds of the State, or State certificates of indebtedness. The interest is apportioned by the State Superintendent and distributed by Auditor's warrants on the State Treasurer.

* Where there are not enough colored pupils to maintain a separate school, they are sent to a convenient colored school, and their tuition expenses are deducted from the first teacher's wages and added to the wages of the teacher to whom they are sent.

† Counties can draw from the State school fund principal and transfer it to the county school fund.

(2) County School Fund —

- (a) "All moneys, stocks and bonds belonging to the county school fund."
- (b) "Net proceeds from the sale of estrays."
- (c) Clear proceeds from penalties, fines, and forfeitures.
- (d) Money paid for exemption from military service.

These proceeds are invested by the County Court in the several counties, secured by first mortgage on real estate.

(3) Township School Fund—Proceeds from the sale of the 16th section in each township.

2. By taxation.

- (a) State tax — Not less than 25 per cent. of the State revenues collected constitutes the State school tax.
- (b) District tax — Directors may increase the annual rate of taxation within limits upon petition of five resident taxpayers, the same to be voted at a meeting called for that purpose.

MONTANA.

1. By grants.

- (a) Proceeds from the sale of the 16th and 36th sections in each Congressional township, or equivalent thereof, excepting mineral lands. This land must be disposed of at public sale, for not less than \$10 per acre.
- (b) Money received from the leasing of unsold public lands.
- (c) Five per cent. of the proceeds of lands lying within the State and sold by the United States prior to its admission.
- (d) Proceeds of lands escheated or forfeited to the State.
- (e) Proceeds of lands donated or bequeathed to the State for the support of the common schools.
- (f) Proceeds from the sale of timber, stone, and other materials taken from school land.

The proceeds cited above constitute a permanent school fund for the support of the public schools, and the annual interest thereof is distributed by the State and County Superintendents of Schools among the various counties and districts in proportion to the school population.

2. By taxation.

State tax—A State tax not to exceed 10 mills on the dollar can be levied and collected for school purposes.

NEBRASKA.

1. By grants.

- (a) A per cent. on sales of Congressional grants.

- (b) Proceeds of the sale of the 16th and 36th sections of land in each Congressional township.
- (c) "Lands hereinafter granted to the State, and not otherwise appropriated."
- (d) Net proceeds of lands escheated or forfeited to the State.
- (e) Moneys, stocks, bonds and lands now held as property of the common-school fund.
- (f) Rents of unsold lands.
- (g) Proceeds of fines and licenses in the county.

The interest revenue and rental of the above, and State taxes, are apportioned by the State Superintendent to the counties, and by the County Superintendents to the respective districts of their counties.

2. By taxation.

- (a) State tax—A State school levy of not to exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ mills on the dollar on all taxable property of the State is made, and collected as other State taxes.
- (b) District taxes—Are voted by the district, levied by the County Clerk, and collected by the County Treasurer; are then reported by him to the State Treasurer, and paid to the district voting the same.

NEVADA.

1. By grants.

- (a) Proceeds from the sale of the 16th and 36th sections.
- (b) Proceeds from the sale of 30,000 acres to each Representative in Congress, granted by act of 1862.
- (c) Proceeds from the sale of 500,000 acres granted new States.
- (d) Such per cent. as may be granted by Congress on the sale of public lands in the State.
- (e) Fines for infraction of penal laws.
- (f) Property bequeathed the State for educational purposes.

This shall constitute a permanent school fund, to be invested in bonds of the State or of the United States. The interest and the State tax are apportioned to the various counties by the State Superintendent in proportion to the school census of each.

2. By taxation.

- (a) State school tax—An ad valorem tax of one-half mill on each dollar of taxable property is assessed and added to the tax-rolls by the County Commissioners.
- (b) State tax—The Legislature may levy a one-half mill tax for the support of the University and the common schools; provided, said tax shall be reduced to one-fourth of a mill after ten years.

- (c) **County tax**—County Commissioners shall levy annually a county school tax of not less than 15 nor more than 50 cents on \$100.

The county tax is levied and collected as are other taxes, and paid out by order on the County Treasurer.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. By taxation.

- (a) **State tax**—A State school tax is assessed and “collected upon deposits, stock, and attending accumulations of depositors, stockholders of savings banks, trust companies, loan and banking companies, building and loan associations, and other similar corporations” owned and controlled by non-residents, and constitutes the “literary fund.”
- (b) **Town tax**—“Assessed annually upon polls and ratable estate” at the rate of two mills on the dollar. This is collected and apportioned among the separate districts by the Selectmen of the town.

NEW JERSEY.

1. By grants.

- (a) Public stocks and moneys appropriated and unused prior to 1867.
- (b) Money received from sales and rentals hereafter received of riparian lands belonging to the State.
- (c) All leases of riparian lands made by the State, or by any board or officer thereof, become a part of the permanent school fund.

Moneys thus received are invested in municipal bonds by the trustees of said fund. The investing board may foreclose on real estate heretofore mortgaged to the school fund. The trustees apportion \$200,000 of interest income, and if there be a deficit they may draw on any available fund in the State treasury to supply the deficiency. This amount is apportioned to the counties and reapportioned to the districts by the State and County Superintendents respectively.

2. By taxation.

State tax—A school census per capita tax of \$5 is levied and collected.

- (1) Ten per cent. of the above is held as a reserve fund, and apportioned by the State Board of Education.
- (2) Ninety per cent. of it is apportioned directly by the State Superintendent.

The County Superintendent apportions \$200 per teacher employed for the full school year in each district, and the remainder of the

money is credited to the various districts of his county, according to the school census thereof.

NEW MEXICO.*

1. By grants.

- (a) Proceeds of escheated properties.
- (b) Forfeitures on bonds.
- (c) Proceeds from the sale of lost or estrayed property.
- (d) Fines for violation of penal laws.
- (e) Liquor license fees.

These revenues are collected by the County Treasurer, and credited to the district in which they were collected.

2. By taxation.

- (a) Territorial tax —A Territorial tax not to exceed 3 mills on each dollar of assessable property is levied by the Territorial Auditor.
- (b) Poll-tax —A poll-tax of \$1 is levied on each able-bodied male over 21 years of age. Ten per cent. of said poll-tax is a fee to each District Clerk for collecting the levy, and ninety per cent. is turned in to the school fund.

The Territorial school revenues and taxes are apportioned by the Territorial Board of Education among the various counties in proportion to the school census.

NEW YORK.

1. By grants.

Interest on the United States deposit fund, granted in 1836.

This money is set apart and used for the support of libraries as may be determined by the Legislature.

2. By taxation.

Such sum annually as the Legislature may determine sufficient for the proper support of the common schools.

This free-school fund is apportioned by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction among the various public and union free schools of the State, and out of it the salaries of the various School Commissioners are paid. It is apportioned as follows:

- (1) The sum of \$800 is apportioned to each city of the State, to each incorporated village having upward of 5,000 school population, and to each union free-school district of like size employing a Superintendent.
- (2) If a city have more than one Representative in the Assembly, it receives \$500 more for each additional member.

* Upon its admission as a State, New Mexico will receive Congressional grants as other States admitted since 1841.

- (3) An equitable portion of the free-school fund is set apart and apportioned for Indian education, and a sum not exceeding \$6,000 constitutes a contingent fund.
- (4) The remainder is apportioned equally among the school districts and cities reported according to law, the sum of \$100 going to each district, provided school has been taught therein 160 days the previous year, inclusive of holidays and exclusive of Saturdays.
- (5) The remainder of the free-school fund shall be apportioned thereafter among the counties according to their population, exclusive of Indian population.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. By grants.
 - (a) Proceeds of all lands which have or may hereafter be granted to the State by the United States, provided they are not otherwise appropriated.
 - (b) All moneys, stocks and bonds now belonging to any State fund.
 - (c) Net proceeds from the sale of swamp lands.
 - (d) Gifts and bequests of property for educational purposes.
 - (e) Proceeds from the sale of estrays.
 - (f) Fines for breach of penal or military laws.
2. By taxation.
 - (a) Poll-tax—State and county capitation taxes are provided for by the constitution.
 - (b) State tax—An additional State school levy of 18 cents on \$100 shall be made by the Assembly, and collected annually.
 - (c) County tax—In case the State tax is insufficient to maintain the schools of a county four months, the County Commissioners make a levy sufficient to meet the deficiency.
 - (d) Special tax—Whenever townships, cities and towns do not levy the special tax, the County Commissioners shall order that at the next regular election the electors must vote for or against a special annual tax levy of 20 cents on \$100, and 60 cents on the poll as a supplementary school fund.
 - (e) License taxes—Are imposed on retailers of liquors and on auctioneers.

NORTH DAKOTA.

1. By grants.
 - (a) Proceeds from the sale of the 16th and 36th sections of land in each Congressional township (except military and Indian reservations), said lands to be sold at not less than \$10 an acre.

- (b) Five per cent. of land lying within the State and sold by the General Government prior to its admission.
- (c) Proceeds of escheated property.
- (d) Property donated to the State without specification of purpose.

These proceeds constitute the State tuition fund, and remain an inviolate trust, to be invested by the School Fund Commissioners. The interest of this and other State school revenues are apportioned to the several counties by the State Superintendent.

- (e) Proceeds of fines for infractions of State laws.

2. By taxation.

- (a) County tax—(1) Poll-tax of \$1 on each voting citizen.
(2) Two mills on each dollar of assessed valuation levied by County Auditor.
- (b) District tax on all property of the district, not to exceed 30 mills on the dollar levied by the Board.

Both are collected by the county and turned over to the State Treasurer as a part of the State tuition fund.

OHIO.

1. By grants.

- (a) Six per cent. interest on all amounts received and turned into the State treasury from sales of salt lands.
- (b) Six per cent. interest on all sales of swamp lands granted Ohio by act of Congress.

This constitutes an irreducible debt of the State, is styled the "common-school fund," and is in charge of the Auditor of State. He apportions the interest thereof to the various counties, on statistical basis furnished by the State School Commissioner.

2. By taxation.

- (a) State tax—The State common-school fund of one mill on each \$1 is ordered, levied and collected annually on the grand list of taxable property of the State.
- (b) City school tax—Boards of Education of cities must determine amounts sufficient to supplement the State common-school fund for continuance of their schools after the other resources have been exhausted, and shall levy sufficient therefor; providing, that in cities of the first class it shall not exceed $3\frac{1}{4}$ mills, and in no case shall such levy exceed 4 mills and in other districts 7 mills to the dollar, and in counties containing a city of the first class and in special high school and village districts, 8 mills to the dollar.

OKLAHOMA.

1. By grants.

- (a) Rental proceeds of public lands which shall accrue to the State upon its admission.
- (b) Proceeds from fines, forfeitures, and estray sales.
- (c) Money paid for exemption from military service.
- (d) Marriage licenses and fees.

2. By taxation.

A county tax, not to exceed one per cent., is levied and collected by the Board of County Commissioners.

The annual school fund is distributed by the Territorial Board whenever \$1,000 of revenue shall have accumulated.

OREGON.

1. By grants.

- (a) Interest on the proceeds from the sale of the 16th and 36th sections in each township granted by act of Congress.
- (b) Ten per cent. of all moneys obtained "from the sale of swamp, overflowed and tide lands" granted by act of Congress.
- (c) Proceeds of 500,000 acres granted by act of 1841.
- (d) Money paid for exemption from military duty.
- (e) Personal gifts and bequests made to the State for educational purposes.
- (f) Property bequeathed to the State without specification as to use.
- (g) Net proceeds of escheats and forfeited property.

These funds constitute a permanent school fund, that is safely invested at 7 per cent. interest. The interest revenue is apportioned to the several counties by the Board of School Fund Commissioners, and reapportioned to the districts of the county by the County Superintendent.

2. By taxation.

District tax—A school-district tax that shall be deemed sufficient to supplement the State apportionments is levied by the district, town, or city.

Each person's individual tax is computed by the Clerk of the County Court, collected by the county tax collector, and is paid out by the County Treasurer on demand of the district, town, or city.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. By appropriation.

A direct appropriation of \$1,000,000 is voted by the General Assembly for the support of the common schools.

This is apportioned by the State Superintendent upon recommendation of the County Commissioners, approved by the County Superintendent.

2. By taxation.*

(a) District tax—A district levy may be voted by the boards sufficient to supplement the State appropriation and give each district not less than four nor more than ten months of school, as may be determined by said district.

(b) Occupation tax.

(1) A rate tax on all trades, occupations, professions, salaries and emoluments that yield over \$100.

(2) A minimum occupation tax of \$1 per capita is levied on all resident males.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. By grants.

The interest proceeds on permanent school fund to the amount of \$90,000.

This interest is apportioned by the State Commissioner of Public Schools by warrants on the State treasury in the following manner:

(1) \$63,000 on school census returns.

(2) \$27,000 on returns of number of districts in each town.

2. By taxation.

District tax—Each district must levy and have collected at least an amount equal to that received from State apportionment.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. By grants.

(a) "Proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be given by the United States to the State for educational purposes."

(b) Proceeds of lands or personal property bequeathed the State, not otherwise appropriated.

(c) Proceeds of property given the State by individuals for the specific purpose of education.

(d) Proceeds of estates of persons dying without heirs or wills.

The investment of the permanent school fund is made by the State Treasurer, and the interest proceeds are paid the State Superintendent for distribution, on warrant of the Comptroller General.

*District levies cannot be greater than "the amount of State and county tax authorized by law to be assessed," "the limit being 13 mills on the dollar for school, and the same for building purposes."

2. By taxation.

- (a) **County tax**—A levy of 2 mills on the dollar of the taxable property of the county is made by the County Board of Commissioners, collected as other taxes, held in the county treasury, and disbursed among the school districts of the county.
- (b) **Poll-tax**—An annual poll-tax of one dollar per capita is levied for educational purposes exclusively.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1. By grants.

- (a) Proceeds from the sale of 500,000 acres granted by act of Congress.
- (b) Proceeds from the sale of the 16th and 36th sections of land in each Congressional township.
- (c) Proceeds of all lands and property donated to the State for educational purposes.
- (d) Five per cent. of Government land lying within its borders and sold prior to its admission.
- (e) Proceeds of escheated property.

2. By taxation.

- (a) **County tax**—The County Commissioners levy—
 - (1) Two mills to the dollar on taxable property in the county; and
 - (2) \$1 poll-tax on each elector of the county.
- (3) **Special tax**—The County Commissioners may levy a special additional tax for support of schools, or to satisfy a judgment.

These are collected by the County Treasurer, apportioned to the districts, and paid out upon order of the Superintendent of the county.

- (b) **City tax**—A Board of Education of any incorporated town or city that is divided into wards may levy a tax of 30 mills to the dollar. The same is collected by the County Treasurer, and paid over to the said Board of Education.

TENNESSEE.

1. By grants.

- (a) Proceeds of 6 per cent. interest on permanent school fund of \$2,512,500.
- (b) Proceeds of forfeitures.
- (c) Dividends on bank stock.
- (d) Proceeds of land reverting to the State for defaulted taxes.

All State school funds are apportioned by the State Comptroller on statistics furnished by the State Superintendent.

2. By taxation.

- (a) State tax—A State school tax of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mills on the dollar is annually assessed on all property in the State, each county receiving its quota in proportion to its school population.
- (b) Poll-tax—A poll-tax of \$1 on every male is collected as other taxes, and paid to the County Trustees.
- (c) County tax—In case the State school fund and tax are not sufficient to maintain the schools five months annually, the County Court makes an additional levy on all property, polls and privileges liable to taxation; but said levy shall not exceed the entire State tax.

TEXAS.

1. By State grants.

- (a) Proceeds of each alternate section of lands granted to railroads.
- (b) Proceeds of one-half of the public domain of the State.

These constitute the "perpetual public school fund," and are invested in bonds of the United States, of Texas, of counties, and in other securities as prescribed by law. Public lands of the State are granted to the counties, and the proceeds or rentals thereof are used for the support of the schools of the particular county in which said land is situated.

The management of the "perpetual public school fund" is in the hands of the State Board of Education and the Comptroller.

2. By taxation.

- (a) Occupation tax—One-fourth of the revenue derived from the State occupation tax.
- (b) Poll-tax—One dollar poll-tax on every male inhabitant between 21 and 60 years of age.
- (c) Ad valorem tax—An ad valorem tax not to exceed 20 cents on \$100 is levied on all property in the State, as will be sufficient with other revenues to maintain the schools six months of the year.
- (d) One per cent. is transferred annually from the permanent to the available fund.

UTAH.

1. By grants.

- (a) Proceeds from the sale of the 16th and 36th sections of each Congressional township, or their equivalent.
- (b) Proceeds from the sale of 500,000 acres granted by Congress to all new States.

(c) All property bequeathed to the State for educational purposes.

2. By taxation.

(a) County tax—A county school tax shall be levied by the County Court, and collected by the County Collector as are other taxes, and turned into the county treasury. This shall be apportioned by order of the County Superintendent.

(b) Special tax—A special tax for the purposes of building, equipment, and purchase of sites, may be voted by the District Trustees, or by the electors at a special district meeting.

A certificate of the per cent. of said tax voted is returned by the Board to the County Clerk and Assessor.

VERMONT.

1. By grants.

(a) Proceeds of each town's share of the United States deposit fund of 1836.

The "Trustees of Public Money" for each town manage the investment of this fund, loan the same to the town or on real estate for a period not to exceed one year, and the town is answerable to the State and must return the fund upon order of the United States Government.

(b) Proceeds of the Huntington fund.*

(c) Town school fund—Proceeds of lands and securities belonging directly to the town. The lands are leased, and the money is loaned on real or personal property.

2. By taxation.

State tax—Proceeds of a tax levy of 5 mills on the dollar of all taxable property in the State.

These taxes are assessed and ordered collected by the "Commissioners of Taxes in unorganized towns and gores," and by the Selectmen in organized towns and cities.

VIRGINIA.

1. By grants.

(a) Proceeds of Congressional land grants.

(b) Proceeds of escheated property.

(c) Proceeds of waste or unappropriated lands.

(d) Proceeds of forfeitures.

*This was bequeathed to the State for educational purposes, and consists of securities held by the State Treasurer, upon which he annually apportions 6 per cent. interest.

- (e) Proceeds of all fines for offenses committed against the State.

This constitutes a permanent and undiminished school fund, the interest of which is apportioned by the State Superintendent, and disbursed by the Auditor of Public Accounts by issuing warrants on the State treasury. When these are indorsed by the County or City Superintendent, they shall be paid by the State Treasurer.

2. By taxation.

(a) State tax—

- (1) Poll-tax—A capitation tax of not to exceed \$1 is levied on all male citizens.
 - (2) Property tax—Not less than one nor more than five mills on the dollar are levied by the General Assembly on all taxable property.
- (b) County tax—A tax not to exceed 10 cents on \$100 is levied on all property of the county for the maintenance of the schools thereof.
- (c) District tax—A tax is levied on all property of the district not to exceed 10 cents on \$100, provided both estimates do not exceed 20 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation.

The amount requested by the District Trustees is estimated and adjusted by the County School Board, and levied by the County Supervisors.

WASHINGTON.

1. By grants.

- (a) Proceeds from the sale of the 16th and 36th sections in each township, at a minimum price of \$10 per acre.
- (b) Five per cent. of the proceeds of public lands within the State, sold by the United States prior to its admission.
- (c) Rents from the lease of unsold school lands.
- (d) Appropriations by the State.
- (e) Property donated and bequeathed to the State for school purposes.
- (f) Proceeds of property falling to the State by escheat or forfeiture.
- (g) Proceeds of lands granted the State without specific purpose.
- (h) Funds accumulated in the State treasury without provision for disbursement.
- (i) "Proceeds from sale of timber, stone, minerals and other property from school and State lands."
- (j) Fines for trespassing upon school lands of the State.
- (k) Fines for breach of penal laws, and licenses.

The interest proceeds of the State school fund shall be apportioned by the State Superintendent. All losses by mismanagement shall constitute a funded debt against the State, for which it shall pay 6 per cent. per annum.

2. By taxation.

- (a) County tax—The County Commissioners levy for school purposes not less than 4 nor more than 10 mills tax on all taxable property.
- (b) Special tax—For general purposes, including extra teachers' wages, an extra levy of 5 and not to exceed 10 mills may be voted by a special meeting of the district called for that purpose.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. By grants.

- (a) Proceeds from forfeited and waste lands.
- (b) Proceeds from lands sold for taxes and purchased by the State.
- (c) Proceeds from gifts of lands or personal property made for the specific purpose of education.
- (d) Proceeds from property donated to the State without specific purpose on the part of the donor.
- (e) Shares "of the literary fund of Virginia, whether paid over or otherwise liquidated."
- (f) Proceeds of property which by right should be paid West Virginia by Virginia for educational purposes.
- (g) Proceeds from all lands and property escheating to the State.
- (h) Money paid for relief from military duty.
- (i) General appropriations by the State Legislature.

These funds are invested by the School Fund Board in interest-bearing bonds of the United States, of the State, or in other securities. The interest, styled the "general school fund," is disbursed by warrants drawn by the Auditor of State in conformity with data furnished by the State Superintendent.

2. By taxation.

- (a) State tax—(1) 10 cents on \$100 of personal and real estate in the State. (2) Poll-tax—The Legislature levies annually a capitation tax of one dollar on each able-bodied citizen over 21 years of age.
- (b) County tax—A county tax is levied by the county authorities, and must not exceed in any one year "95 cents per \$100, except for the support of free schools."

- (c) Corporation taxes—All taxes paid by corporations organized under the laws of West Virginia.
- (d) District tax—A levy not to exceed 50 cents on \$100 of taxable property is made by the Board of Education of the district, and is styled the "teachers' fund."

WISCONSIN.

1. By grants.

- (a) Proceeds of lands that have been or may be granted by the United States.
- (b) Property falling to the State by forfeiture and escheat.
- (c) Proceeds from the sale of 500,000 acres granted under act of Congress in 1841.
- (d) "Five per cent. of the net proceeds of the public lands to which the State shall become entitled on her admission into the Union."
- (e) Money paid for exemption from military duty.
- (f) Fines for infringement of penal laws.

The proceeds of the land grants form the "school fund," the interest of which is apportioned, with other revenues, by the State Superintendent, in proportion to children between the ages of 4 and 21. The Town Clerk reapportions to the districts.

2. By taxation.

- (a) State tax—A general State tax of one mill on \$1 is levied, collected, and apportioned.
- (b) District tax—Each city and town must levy and raise by taxation—
 - (1) A sum equal, at least, to one-half the amount received from the State school apportionment; and each district shall pay an equal amount annually for teachers' wages.
 - (2) A tax not to exceed \$75 a year for purchase of apparatus.
 - (3) A tax not to exceed \$100 for a district library; if the district has less than 200 pupils, the limit is placed at \$50.

In a district having less than 250 inhabitants, the total amount of tax for all purposes is limited to \$500 in any one year.

WYOMING.

1. By grants.

- (a) Proceeds from sale of the 16th and 36th sections of each Congressional township, or the equivalent in lands as contiguous thereto as may be.

- (b) Five per cent. of all lands within the limits of the State which were sold by the United States prior to its admission as a State, after deducting expenses.
- (c) Fines, bequests and private grants for educational purposes.

These lands are sold and the proceeds become a trust fund, and are invested in district, county, State, or United States registered bonds. In case of no sale, they are leased, and the rental is used for school purposes. The interest and rental proceeds are apportioned semi-annually by the State Superintendent.

2. By taxation.

- (a) State tax — The State common-school tax is levied annually, and must not exceed 4 mills to the dollar on assessed valuation.
- (b) County tax — The county common-school tax must not exceed 12 mills on the dollar.
- (c) Poll-tax — A poll-tax of \$2 is levied on each person between the ages of 21 and 50 years.

The question of taxation as supplementary to the public land-grant revenue, is left with the State Legislature.

TABULATES, AND DATA

STATE	MISCELLANEOUS.					
	Compulsory attendance at school.	Women vote and hold school offices.	State uniformity and adoption of text-books.	County uniformity and adoption of text-books.	District or Town adoption of text-books.	Adoption optional. Free use of text-books.
Alabama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
California.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	0
Connecticut.	1	1	0	1	0
Delaware.....	1	1
Florida.....	1
Georgia.....	1
Idaho.....



A study in school supervision



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